The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No. 61. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 5 0}

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF Mr. G. HONEY.

Every Evening Mr. NORTON—Sixth appearance these four years of Miss HARRIET GORDON—THIS EVENING (Friday), July 15th, will be performed the celebrated musical play entitled GUY MANNERING, or the Gipsy's Prophecy—Dominie Sampson, Mr. G. Honey; Dandie Dinmont, Mr. B. Norton; Julia Mannering, Miss H. Gordon; Meg Merrilies, Mrs. Parker.

After which the New Burlesque entitled ELECTRA; or, a New Electric Light.—Ægistheus, Mr. G. Honey; Orestes, Miss Gordon; Electra, Mrs. H. Webb; Nemesis, Miss Carson.

To conclude with an entirely New and Laughable Farce entitled RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE...Paukins, Mr. G. Honey; Agatha de Winter, Miss E. Johnstone.

Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION.
PRESIDENT,—RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G., SUBSCRIPTION ONE GUINEA.

MEMBERS are entitled to Select from a series of PRESENTATION WORKS of varied character, executed expressly for the Society, in addition to one chance in the PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, for each Guinea subscribed.

Photographs and Specimens of the Presentation works may be seen at 12, Talbot-place.

Agent. A. J. ALDRICH.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.

FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.

7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.

FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.

8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. "

FARES.

1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside " 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside " 0 13 8

N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.

W. FORBES,
Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

EXCURSION TRAIN
FROM
GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, &c.,
TO
DUBLIN.

On THURSDAY, 14th JULY, a Special EXCURSION TRAIN Will be despatched from the Galway Station at Twelve o'Clock, Noon; from Cavan at a Quarter to Two o'Clock, and from Longford at Half-past Two o'Clock, Afternoon; and will arrive in Dublin at about Seven o'Clock, evening.

FARES TO DUBLIN AND BACK.

	F. C. S. D.	S. C. S. D.	T. C. S. D.		F. C. S. D.	S. C. S. D.	T. C. S. D.
Galway, Oranmore, Athenry	15 6	12 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	Cavan, Crossdoney, Ballywillan, Float	10 [illegible]	8 0	5 0
Woodlawn, Ballinasloe	12 6	10 6	5 0				
Athlone, Moate	10 0	8 0	5 0	Longford, Edgsworthstown, Multyfarnham	10 0	8 0	5 0
Castletown, Mullingar	8 0	6 0	3 6				

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to Class) on any day up to, and including, THURSDAY, 28th JULY, 1859.

First Class Passengers will be allowed 80lbs., and Second and Third Class Passengers 50lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.

The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of Passengers at the above Fares.

For times of departure from intermediate Stations see Hand Bills, to be obtained at the Stations.

N.B.—TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin,
27th June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
A DAY ON THE WESTMEATH LAKES FOR HALF-A-CROWN.

Tickets are issued on every SUNDAY from DUBLIN to MULLINGAR or MULTIFARNHAM, by the ordinary Passenger Train, leaving Broadstone Terminus at Half-past Ten o'clock, Morning; available for return on the day of issue by the Up-Train due in Dublin at Ten o'clock Evening.

FARES.

Dublin to Mullingar or Multifarnham:—
First Class..................Five Shillings.
Second Class.................Half-a-Crown.

Thirty pounds of Luggage allowed. Tickets not Transferable.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, July 1859.

N.B.—Sir Percy Nugent has kindly consented to throw open his Demesne to Excursionists, and to provide Boats on Donore Lake, free from any charge for their hire.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DROVERS' RETURN PASSES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on and after the 1st AUGUST, 1859, the issue of Drovers' Passes will be discontinued.

W. FORBIS Manager

Broadstone, Dublin, 15th July, 1859.

Insurances.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1836.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND:
60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIS ASSOCIATION—now of Twenty Years' standing—is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First-class Lives, and the Funds are invested principally on First-class Securities over Land.

DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS

The *New Assurances* were, 6,378 for 3,016,691*l.* 0s. 0d. being an *Annual Average* of 1,063 for 502,781*l.* 16s. 6d. THE ANNUAL INCOME IS NOW 138,000*l.* STERLING.

THE POLICIES ARE UNUSUALLY FREE FROM LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE.

OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE
Materially Lessened.

Under a Policy of 500*l.* or upwards, payment of only One Half the first Six Years' Premiums is required, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the Policy-holder pleases.

First Year's Payments for Policies of 500l.

Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
£6 11 8	£8 11 1	£11 12 4	£17 8 11

The Policies now being issued do not contain several of the usual restrictions, and confer unusual and important facilities and privileges, protecting the holders against accidental forfeitures, &c.

Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.

AGENT.
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Cards.

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (late of 225, Piccadilly, London,) continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A Single Artificial Tooth, from £0 5 0
A Complete Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 0 5 0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
At home from Nine till Six.

PERRY'S OUTFIT, TRUNK, AND PORTMANTEAU MANUFACTORY, 11 GRAFTON-STREET.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

SADDLERY.
Blackwell's Patent Dumb Jockeys, Anti-Cribbiters, &c.; Cattle Syringes, Cochrane's Patent Girths, to prevent Saddles slipping forward; the Wooden Mouthing Bit, &c.

OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.

Superior quality Saddles and Harness, at very moderate prices for Cash.

B. M'MULLEN,
(Successor to Mr. Goodland,)
54, DAWSON-STREET.

TURKISH BATHS.

Gentlemen's Annual Ticket ... £6 0 0
Ladies' ditto 5 0 0

19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.

Apply to Mr. O'CONNOR, House and Land Agent, 21, Bachelor's Walk.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with first class Lodgings, comprising a furnished Sitting & Bed-room, with attendance, in Waterloo-road; respectable reference will be required and given. Apply Z., at the Office of the IRISH TIMES, 4 Lower Abbey-street.

CHEAP FURNISHED LODGINGS to be LET, at No. 5, Vavasour-square, West, Bath-avenue, within five minutes' walk of the sea.

TOWN AND COUNTRY LODGINGS, combined, 21 Charlemont-street. Respectable persons wishing for quiet, comfortably Furnished Lodgings, in this healthy locality, would do well to look at the above. They will be let on moderate terms, with attendance to a permanent tenant, there is a garden to the house, and no children.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

DYCER'S.—The Riding School at this Establishment (acknowledged to be the most commodious in the Kingdom,) is now conducted by a very efficient Master, who has at his command a superior stud of perfectly-trained Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen, for the School, Road, or Field. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the classes now forming for Equestrian Instruction are respectfully requested to make early application at the office, or to Mr. PARKER, Riding Master.

DYCER'S—For Sale at Dycer's REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

A variety of Outside and Covered Cars, new and second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, and one-horse Phaetons, Chariots, Britzkas, Pony Carriages, Tax Carts, Gigs, and Whitechapels, all by the best makers, and with the majority of which an engagement will be given.

☞ Entrance to the Riding School and Carriage Mart through South King-street.

SIRE.
HEAPY,
By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis.
To be seen at
DYCER'S,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
DUBLIN.

PIC NIC COUNTRY PARTIES.
OPEN CARRIAGES on reasonable terms at FANAGAN's Job Brougham and Funeral Establishment,
54, Anngier-street;
One Horse Phœtons for Hire by the Hour.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)

A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.

☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Money.

MONEY ADVANCED.

OFFICERS IN THE ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE, GENTLEMEN, CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS can be accommodated with CASH ADVANCES on Personal or other available Security, payable by instalments, or as may be agreed on; and all strictly business applications will be immediately negociated. Address William Hyde, 20, Lampeter-street, Islington, London, N.

Appeal.

A DISTRESSED MOTHER.

We, the undersigned, take the liberty of drawing the attention of the Christian public to the following statement, and solicit friendly co-operation in furtherance of our object.

The wife of a Dublin trader, once in respectable business, is suffering from heart complaint, which renders life fearfully precarious, and she is anxious to rejoin her husband that she may place her children under his charge, before it please God to call her hence. He had failed in business, and was obliged to emigrate to America, and her hope is, that if were enabled to go to New Zealand, he might meet her there, and gain a livelihood in some of the many way, which are opened up in that rising Colony. Her husband is unable to assist; her tuitions which she has been taking are fluctuating, and even if they could be had, they make demands upon her, beyond her feeble strength, so that she is obliged in her difficulty, to appeal to Christian benevolence.

We who subscribe our names, can vouch for the truth of the details of this advertisement, and shall be happy to receive Subscriptions for the purpose above stated. About £50 would suffice, and the following sums have been already contributed

THOMAS KINNELL, Esq., £5. MISS KENNELL, £5.
CHARLES S. STANFORD, D.D.
HERBERT, 117, Grafton-street.
CHARLES M. FEURY, D.D., Leeson-street.
WM. QUAIN, Clk., Rectory, Dungannon.
ALEXANDER LEEPER, B.D., 10, Kildare-street.
JOHN RINGLAND, M.D., 14, Harcourt-street.
JOHN KIDD, Esq., 57, Rutland-square.

Medical.

TO INVALIDS.
THE WATER CURE.

MOYVALLEY HOUSE is again open for Patients under the Superintendence of P. Jack, M.R.C.S.A. Beautiful Demesnes. Salubrious Air and pure Springs. The district peculiarly suited for the successful treatment of Chest and other diseases. No spot in England, Ireland, or Scotland more so, (not excepting Malvern, or, Bridge of Allen).

Dr. Jack may be consulted at Mr. David Cowans, 6, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, from 1 till 2 o'Clock.

For Prospectus &c.,apply to Doctor Jack,Moyvalley House, Moyvalley, Enfield.

GEO. OLDHAM AND CO'S.

DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK, Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.

The objects sought in the manufacture of this INK have been—
1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.

In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM,
AS USED BY
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.

G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s. each.

The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—

Castle 24th February, 1852.

MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & CO.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.

O. B. G. CHRISTOPHER.

G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED
AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.

A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.

The above are prepared and sold by
GEO. OLDHAM AND CO.,
APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, and
64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply. Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER.
32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street),

Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock. Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—*Mothers and Nurses,* who know how young children are ever exposed to accidents resulting in cuts, bruises, burns or scalds, may save themselves from much anxiety and trouble if they will always have ready at hand a supply of this inestimable Ointment. If the parts injured be gently covered with it, the pain will be immediately relieved, and all the bad consequences of the accident be speedily and permanently removed. This Ointment, though benign and gentle, in its action, possesses extraordinary power in the rapidity and completeness of its effects. It is composed of rare balsams.

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.

FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including

Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.

The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.

Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

Miscellaneous.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern. £ s. d.	Double Thread. £ s. d.	King's Pattern. £ s. d.	Lily Pattern £ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, do. ..	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, do. ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, do. ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, do. ..	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do. ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, do. ..	0 7 0	0 10 6	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do. ..	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, do. ..	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, do. ..	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, do. ..	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle, do. ..	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do. ..	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 [illegible]
Complete Service ..	£10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—£10 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post, on receipt of 12 stamps.

	Ordinary Quality. £ s. d.	Medium Quality. £ s. d.	Best Quality. £ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles........	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1½ Doz. Full-size Cheese ditto....	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers...	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-sized ditto........	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service.......... ...	£4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

MESSRS MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN, BROTHERS, 67 and 68 King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

BATES'S REAL IRISH RAZOR,
Manufactured and Sold only by him
At No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET, Dublin,

Only Two Shillings each, and upwards, according to mounting and finish, all possessing the same fine temper and superior steel. They cannot be excelled by any foreign article at any price. Their character is well known for durability of edge and smooth shaving. A single trial is solicited. A variety of fine Strops for keeping Razors up to a fine edge.

P.S.—Razors properly Sharpened so as to give satisfaction, and Cutlery neatly Repaired.

☞ Observe the sign of the Large Razor, No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET. No Second Price.

WILLIAM CURTIS & SONS offer to the Trade, of their own manufacture, which they can guarantee to be of the best make—

Every description of Plumbers' Brass Work;
Cocks for Water, Beer, Gas and Steam;
Gas Fittings, Lamps and Chandeliers;
Window Bars and Shop Fittings;
Bent and Flat Brass and Zinc Window Plates, engraved in plain and ornamental style;
Curtain, Picture, and Desk Rods and Mountings;
Copper, Zinc, Lead and Tin Work.

Agents for the sale of
Wrought Iron Steam and Gas Tubes and Fittings;
Patent Composition and Tin Gas Tubing;
Patent Cased Brass and Flexible Tubes;
Patent Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead;
Zinc in Sheets, Bell Tube, Sash Bars,
Ornamented Friezes and Borders, and
Perforated Sheets for Window Blinds in variety.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
25, 26, 27, 28 & 29 CHANCERY-LANE, DUBLIN.

PYRKE'S LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS, AND KETTLES.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. invite inspection of their beautiful Stock of the above, many of which are of entirely new designs, and the workmanship is of the best description.

PAPIER MACHE AND JAPANNED TRAYS.

J. E. and Co. call attention to their selection of TEA TRAYS, which is unequalled in the country, either for extent, beauty of design, excellence of workmanship, or lowness of price.

Their Stock of Drawingroom and Parlour Grates,
Fenders and Fire Irons,
Kitchen Ranges, Table Cutlery,
Electro-plated Spoons, Knives and Forks, Tea Sets, &c.
Dish Covers, Moderator Lamps, &c.,

will be found fully assorted with all the new patterns and designs that have been introduced.

The quality is excellent, and the Prices are very moderate.

Gasaliers in Crystal, Bronze, and Ormolu, Hall Lamps, &c., beautiful in designs and workmanship.

J. EDMUNDSON and CO.,
House-Furnishing Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, Gas Engineers, &c.
Agents for Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET,

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS,
And all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY AT REDUCED PRICES.
T. HENSHAW AND CO.,
5, CHRIST-CHURCH-PLACE AND
81, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are now supplied with a most extensive assortment of Grates Ranges, Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Locks, Hinges, Skylights, and Chimney Pieces. With a large Stock of every other description of Goods in the Building and Furnishing Ironmongery Trade.

Builders are invited to inspect the Stock and compare prices previous to purchasing.

April 27th, 1859.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
If you want GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c., try

E. EGGINTON,
Late Fitzhenry and Co.'s,
160, CAPEL-STREET.

T. KINGSFORD AND SON, STARCH MAKERS, OSWEGO, State of NEW YORK. Beg to inform the Ladies of Ireland that they have decided to introduce the celebrated Silver Gloss Starch in this country. This Starch is made by a new process, from Indian Corn, and has received FIVE PRIZE MEDALS, and is undoubtedly the best in the world.

Wholesale Agents, McMASTER & CO.,
121, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

SELTZERS' WATER.—Just received, at 6, LOWER MERRION-STREET, (late of 29 Lincoln-place), a large supply of genuine Seltzers' Mineral Water of this year's filling. The only genuine Seltzers' Water is that in the stone jars which bears the name, "Hartzegthorn, Nassau," and round the Ducal Stamp the name of "Seltzers." This Mineral Water is highly recommended by eminent physicians of all countries. Every two millions of jars are exported. Its chymical qualities as well as its taste are far superior to Lemonade, Artificial or Soda Waters. Taken with wine it forms the most pleasing drink during the hot summer months. Sold at One shilling per jar, at 6 LOWER MERRION-STREET.

GENTLEMEN should be aware of the now admitted fact that the best cut and most elegantly finished Coats produced in Dublin, are those manufactured by the firm of ROGERS, BAKER, & CO. The peculiar feature of these Garments is the expansiveness of the breast and shoulder, thereby providing for the muscular development of the chest and imparting a tapered symmetry to the waist. By this means a *distingue* effect is produced, which commands the admiration of every man of taste.

ROGERS, BAKER AND CO.,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.

FOR INVALIDS AND CHILDREN.
PERAMBULATORS.
FACTORY & BAZAAR 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-ST.

FOR INVALIDS & CHILDREN, THE MOST Extensive and best assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers visiting Dublin.

KIRKBY, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

WILLIAM ANDREWS

BEGS leave to inform his kind Patrons and the Public generally that he has become Proprietor of the VERY LARGE COLLECTION OF NEGATIVES, TAKEN BY MR. C. HAWKINS, Including the officers of the Scots' Greys and Forfarshire Militia.

Copies of the above may be had on application at his gallery, 32, Westmoreland-street.

HORATIO YEATES,
OPTICIAN
AND
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,

Begs to intimate to his Customers and the Public that he has REMOVED his Workshops from No. 29 to
12, WICKLOW STREET,
where, by unremitting attention to his business, he hopes to give the fullest satisfaction.

TURKISH BATHS.

Gentlemen's Annual Ticket ... £6 0 0
Ladies' ditto 5 0 0

Plain and Medicated Vapour Baths.
Tepid and Cold Shower Baths.
Warm and Reclining Baths.

Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from Six in the Morning until Nine o'clock at Night.

19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES,
CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON.
Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850.
H. W. CASLON & COMPANY,

Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the Hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule, Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.

Foreign Orders carefully executed.

G. W. BOWER,
206, GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN,
Agent for Ireland.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,
28, LINCOLN PLACE.

Save your Money and Time by Purchasing your Stationery at the above Establishment, the Cheapest in the City for Account Books of all kinds, from One Penny to Five Pounds; Envelopes and Note Paper, Stamped with Trinity College Arms, always in Stock.

Orders by Post punctually attended to. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Visiting Cards done in the cheapest and neatest manner.

28, Lincoln Place,
off Nassau-street.
JOHN A. DUGGAN.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL IMPORTER,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN.

The best article supplied at the Lowest Market Rates. Safety Furniture Vans, Piano-Forte Vans, Floats and Spring Carts, on Hire Cheap, and at a moment's notice.

LIVERY STABLES and Sales by Commission, of Horses, Carriages, &c. daily.

BEVERLY SMYTH, PROPRIETOR,
30, SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

TO THE OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Gentlemen in or about joining, her Majesty's Service are respectfully invited to inspect our extensive and varied Stock of

PORTABLE FURNITURE,

comprising a great variety of Drawingroom Suits, Beds, Drawers, Easy Chairs, Toilet Glasses, Wash Stands, Baths, and every other article of Furniture requisite for the Barrack or Camp. A select assortment of the best Solid Leather Portmanteaus, &c. Every article, being manufactured on the Premises, will be engaged of the best materials, and of very superior design and workmanship.

Mess Plate and Linen Chests, Orderly Room and Quartermaster's Store Chests, Arm Chests, &c., made in a superior manner.

ROSS and COMPANY. Camp Equipage Manufacturer's, Nos. 9, 10, and 11. ELLIS'S-QUAY.

W. COLLINS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED

SPRING MATTRESS, 35s.—
WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY,
29, ANNE-STREET, GRAFTON-STREET.
BEDDING, BEDSTEAD,
AND BLANKET WAREHOUSE.
CONTRACTORS WITH INSTITUTIONS.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction, and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.

The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead when put together is remarkably firm.

Manufactured solely at the
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE.
Where inspection is invited of a large and varied stock.

BROWN, Brothers', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.

Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

IRISH SALT.

It is, worthy of notice that Irish Salt is the best Preserver of Meat in warm weather, and is superior to English Salt.

ELLEN EGAN,

Manufactures Irish Salt, at the Ringsend Salt Works, of best quality which she warrants pure and free from mixture with English Salt.

E. EGAN, imports English Salt direct from the Salt Works, Norwich, which she offers at lowest Cash Prices.

IRISH SALT, COARSE AND FINE; ENGLISH Do. COARSE;
BEST BUTTER SALT, AGRICULTURAL AND ROCK SALT.

Parties in the country, by sending their orders to the Works, will be supplied at prices which will ensure their future orders. Every attention paid to delivery to Railway, Canal, or on board Ship, and sacks supplied.

E. EGAN'S SALT WORKS,
RINGSEND.

NOTWITHSTANDING the considerable advance in Wholesale Prices, we continue to sell our BEST BLACK TEA, at 3s. 8d. per lb.
COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.
Superior Coffee, 1s. 4d. per Pound.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS,
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET,
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT
JAMES LYNCH
Is doing the largest Retail
TEA TRADE

In this City, a result entirely owing to the superior judgment invariably evinced, for many years, in the selection of his Teas. And NOTWITHSTANDING THE DISREPUTABLY EXHIBITED ANTAGONISM OF HIS NARROW-MINDED AND JEALOUS ENEMIES IN THE TEA TRADE, HE IS GRATIFIED TO OBSERVE THAT HIS BUSINESS STILL CONTINUES TO INCREASE.

He is selling his best Black Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb., which he confidently recommends consumers to compare with

THE VERY BEST
to be had in any other Establishment
AT ANY PRICE.
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET,
DUBLIN.

PORTABLE SUMMER DRINKS.

ELLWOOD'S GINGER BEER POWDERS, unequalled for the momentary production of Ginger Beer in the highest state of perfection, in Boxes, 1s. each, containing Twelve draughts.

ELLWOOD'S LEMONADE POWDERS, for instantly producing a most refreshing beverage, in Boxes, 1s. each, containing Twelve draughts.

ELLWOOD'S IMPROVED SODAIC POWDERS, for immediately producing Soda Water, in the highest state of perfection, in Boxes, 10d. each, containing Twelve draughts.

ELWOOD'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS, prepared from a new and correct analysis of the Seltzer Spring in Germany, in Boxes, 1s. each, prepared and sold by

WILLIAM ELLWOOD,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
146, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,*
(Within One Door of North Great George's-street.)

SLATES, TIMBER, SEWER-PIPES, FLUE-LINING, PLASTERING and SLATING LATHS, FIRE BRICKS, RIDGE TILES, &c. &c.

Planed and Jointed Flooring, Moulding, &c. for Sale on very moderate terms at the LIFFEY SAW MILLS,

13 and 13 SIR JOHN ROGERSONS'-QUAY.
HUGH KELLY, Proprietor.

28, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
HEARTH RUGS, MATTINGS,
DRUGGETS, MATS,
VICTORIA FELTS, TABLE COVERS, &c.,

Competent Parties sent to all parts of the Country, to take Measurements and put down.

W. H. CLIFT, PROPRIETOR.

PARIAN STATUARY.—We beg to draw particular attention to our present stock of this beautiful material, which embraces copies of nearly all the most famous works of British and Foreign Arts, and many original designs viz.:—Una and the Lion, Cain and Abel, Maternal Devotion, Paul and Virginia, by Cumberworth, the Flight into Egypt, David and Goliath, Fairy Cap, Return of the Prodigal, by Theed; The Conchologist (Boy and Shell), by Kirk; Eva, by Bailie; Sabrina, by Marshall; Noami and her Daughters-in-Law; Psyche, by Carriel; the "Last Drop," by Marshall; Rebekah at the Well, by Theed, &c.

GREGG AND SON,
China, Glass, and Lamp Warehouse,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

IF YOU WANT a GENUINE PINCH of SNUFF,
ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF.
MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS STREET.
To be had of all respectable Vendors.
LATE OF 37, COLLEGE GREEN.

FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."

FRED LEWIS'S MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."

FRED LEWIS'S PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."

FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.

May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.

FRED LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER.
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION AND SOFT AND FAIR HANDS AND ARMS are realised by use of

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

An Eastern Botanical Preparation, distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples spots, freckles, discolourations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous effects, render it indispensable to every toilet.

It obviates all the effects of climate on the skin, whether with reference to cold and inclemency, or intense solar heat. Its beautifying and refreshing properties have obtained its selection by Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe, and it is universally in high repute, from the sultry climes of India to the frozen realms of the Czar.

Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—The words, "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the wrapper of each bottle, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in red ink, at foot. Sold at 20 Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

Dress.

J. GEOGHEGAN & CO.,
Beg to direct attention to their
LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,
under the management of Experienced Female Assistants.
WEDDING ORDERS.
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL OUTFITS.
20, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Next the Gresham Hotel.)
NO CONNEXION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE.

M. STEPHEN PERODY, (Late Foreman Cutter to Mr. George M'Donough, of Molesworth-street, and formerly Editor of the French Tailor's Newspapers, *L'Ion* and *L'Elegant*), begs to inform the gentlemen he has had the honour of dressing that he is at present engaged by the firm of

ROGERS, BAKER, and CO.,

the eminent Coat Makers, and who have given me the entire charge of the Trousers Cutting; they have also kindly allowed me to engage the entire Staff of Foreign Workmen that I formerly employed in my own house in College-street. —I remain, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

STEPHEN PERODY,
71, Grafton-street.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE IN CURZON'S COATS, HE IS A FIRST-RATE CUTTER
16, DUKE-STREET, OFF DAWSON-STREET.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA.

OUTFITS SUPPLIED BY
R. HUNT AND CO.,
84, WESTMORELAND-STREET,

Marked, Washed, Packed, and Shipped on the Shortest notice.

R. H. and Co.'s printed Outfit Lists sent post free on application.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
G. MACDONA

is prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—

FINE BLACK FROCK ... 63s.
Do. VEST ... 15s.
Do. TROWSERS... 30s.

Which he can recommend and engage.

This important Manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are intrusted to artists of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.

32, MOLESWORTH-STREET

WORTH TRYING

Our ALBERT BOOTS at 13s. are Neat, Elegant, and Durable. Gentlemen can either supply themselves from our Large Stock, or be fitted to Order.

M. AND S. DEAL,
BOOT MANUFACTURERS,
24, AUNGIER-STREET.

R. H. CURZON, MILITARY TAILOR,
16, DUKE STREET,
(Late of J. B. Johnstone & Co., Dawson-street).

While returning thanks to his kind Patrons for the very liberal support he has received from them since opening the above place of business, he begs to intimate he has just received a magnificent assortment of New Goods, the latest novelties from the French and English Looms, which for novelty and elegance cannot be surpassed.

SAMUEL McCOMAS & SON
NAVAL, MILITARY, AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
2, Lower Abbey-Street, Dublin,
(Two doors from Sackville-street,)
By Special Appointment TAILORS and DRAPERS to His Excellency the Earl of Eglinton and Winton,

Respectfully inform Visitors to the City that their Establishment is always supplied with the Newest and most Fashionable Goods; and as they are extensive importers from the very best West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and always keep a large and varied Stock, they can confidently engage to the Cash Purchaser the very best value for his money.

MILITARY AND MILITIA UNIFORMS,

of all descriptions executed on the shortest notice, in strict accordance with the latest regulations from the Admiralty and Whitehall.

LADIES' HABITS made in the First Style of Fashion.

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit, combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study; hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.

AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

TYNDALL,
By Special Appointment,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Has recently enlarged his Premises, in order to meet the requirements of his numerous Customers. Having been established for the last twenty years, he feels assured his further exertions will meet general approbation,—the more so present stock being very extensive.

46, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,
JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.

The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

Wants.

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS.—A gentleman of the highest respectability and of considerable property, is anxious to obtain the Agency of one or more Properties in Ireland.

Security to any amount given, and terms will be found moderate.

Please apply to "M. W." office of this paper.

TO SOLICITORS.—A Gentleman will either Join a Partner having good Business, or will accept a Situation of Trust, and will give £1,000 Decour for it, (legally transferrable) as to ability and respectability given. Apply with real name and address, M.A.B. Solicitor, 24, Dame-street, or at the Office of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Abbey-street.

COOK.—Wants a Situation, as above, a steady, respectable woman, who has the highest discharges, and can be well recommended by her present mistress, who is now in town.

Apply to J.M., office of this paper.

Wanted.

REPORTER WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD SHORT-HAND REPORTER.

Apply by Letter, stating terms, &c., to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, Dublin.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED.

Wanted in all parts of the Country, Local Corespondents for THE IRISH TIMES.

Letters to be addressed to the Proprietor of THE IRISH TIMES,

4, LOWER ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

PRINTING PRESS WANTED.—
Wanted a Medium sized Printing Press.
Apply to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES

LADIES VISITING DUBLIN
will please call and inspect
MRS. RITCHIE'S CHOICE STOCK OF
LACE and EMBROIDERED GOODS,
which are of the most fashionable kind, and in great variety.

☞ Observe The LADIES' OUTFITTING and EMBROIDERY WAREHOUSE,
17 LEINSTER-STREET, Merrion-square

P.S. A Respectable Intelligent Girl, wanted as an Apprentice.

THE CUIRASS SHIRT.
Six for 21s.

R. HUNT AND CO.,
MAKERS,
31, *WESTMORELAND-STREET,*
AND
22, FLEET-STREET.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER
MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,

Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.

O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favoring them with their custom, the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.

Mess and Servants Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit,

TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY OF IRELAND.

We respectfully announce that we have completed our purchases for the present and coming Season, which on inspection will be found to contain every novelty to be procured in the English and Continental Markets.

In the Coating Department we introduce a New Article both in make and finish, which embraces the two-fold advantage of warmth with lightness. This article, of which we are the sole Consignees for Ireland, will, we feel, be appreciated.

Our Goods in the Trowsers and Vest Department, which meet the daily approval of our patrons, stand unrivalled.

This, together with the personal superintendence of the Cutting Department by Messrs. AMMERMAN and REID, whose long experience and well-known ability as Coat Cutters have been so highly appreciated by the public, cannot fail to insure that entire satisfaction which it is our great ambition to merit

Soliciting your favours, we are, yours respectfully,

AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

THE GRAFTON TROWSERS, AT 18s. 6d.,
IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES AND COLOURS.
GEO. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
84, GRAFTON-ST.

Under the Patronage of the Dignitaries of the Church the Fellows of Trinity College, and the Members of the Bar.

RICHARD GALLAGHER.
(Successor to Peter Macintyre,)

TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER
No. 22, ST. ANDREW STREET.

In returning his sincere thanks for the kind patronage bestowed on him, begs most respectfully to inform the Members of the Church that he has at present a splendid Assortment of Clergymen's Gowns, etc., which for richness of material and *economy in price* will defy competition.

Bishops' and Judges' Robes, Clergymen's Canonicals, Queen's Councellors', Barristers', and Solicitors' Gowns; Aldermen's and Town Councillors' Robes, with every article in the above line made in strict accordance with those worn at her Majesty's Court of St. James's.

R. G. by attention and punctuality in the execution of all orders, hopes to merit a continuance of the favours so long conferred on this House.

He will always maintain a large stock of materials for Dress, Walking, and Overcoats, Capes, Mantles, Trouseiing and Vestings.

RICHARD GALLAGHER,
Tailor and Robe Maker,
22 St. Andrew Street.

TROWSERS CUTTING.

This branch of the Tailoring Trade is the most important of the present day. It requires all the skill of an experienced artist to define the garments so as to suit the figure, and still give ease to the Trowsers by distributing the Cloth in the proper place, so necessary to corpulent and equestrian gentlemen.

BROWNE AND PAYNE respectfully inform the Public that they are Practical Tailors, and have studied all the art and science that theory and practice can command to produce exquisitely fitting Trowsers, and they refer with pride to the distinguished patronage their Establishment has received, and the great celebrity their Trowsers have attained since their commencement in business.

In their Warerooms will be found a large variety of materials suited to the present season, including the patterns especially engaged for their Establishment, and at prices within the reach of all.

BROWNE AND PAYNE,
TROWSERS MAKERS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT
12 AND 13, *LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,*
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. BERRIE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Late of 70, Grafton-street.)

Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has removed to the Extensive Premises of the late P. O'CONNOR, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to his business, to merit a further extension of Public Patronage.

7, PARLIAMENT-STREET,
DUBLIN.

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.

T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

G. F. WYNNE respectfully calls attention to his extensive Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, of his own manufacture, suitable for the present season, and which for quality and price cannot be surpassed.

A quantity of SOILED STOCK, in both Ladies' and Gentlemen's at greatly reduced prices.

REPAIRS neatly and promptly executed. Please observe,

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
85, GRAFTON STREET.

NEW MORNING CONSERVATIVE PAPER,
THE IRISH TIMES,
Is now published every day
WITH THREE EDITIONS.
The Morning Edition is published at 5 a.m.
The Midday Edition ... ... at half-past one.
The Evening Edition ... at half-past four.
Single Copy—
ONE PENNY.
Agents supplied in every Town.

READER WANTED.
WANTED, AN EFFICIENT READER FOR A DAILY PAPER.
He must be a Practical Printer, and must have filled a similar situation
To such, a good engagement will be given.
Apply immediately to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey Street.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, four good Compositors, all of whom will receive an engagement.
Application to be made to the proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.
TWO Turn-over Apprentices; any that have been employed on a Newspaper will be preferred.
Rate of Pay—ONE SHILLING and SIX PENCE per Hundred of Brevier.
An Engagement given and required.
Apply to the proprietor of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Now ready, Price 5s.,
THE ATLANTIS, PART IV.
JOHN F. FOWLER, 3, CROW-STREET, DUBLIN.
London: LONGMAN and Co.
To be had of all Booksellers.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET—JULY 14.

The Funds opened in London in the morning at a decline of ⅛ on the closing prices of yesterday caused, no doubt, by the dissatisfaction of the peace now concluded. At one o'clock the quotations were the same as at opening; at 2 15 prices compared with same hour yesterday were a ⅛ lower for consols and ⅛ New Threes below yesterday. The market here was dull at opening, but soon got brisk, and buyers prevailed for stock at close; consols receded a ⅛ for cash, and for account done at 95⅛¼; New Threes fell ⅛ for cash and account; Bank Stock asked for; Railway Bonds in request; Hibernian Banks firm at 33; Nationals asked for; Royals rose ½ and firm; City of Dublin Steam, 1836, done at last prices; Buyers of Building, Shares and Glasgow Steam; Carysfort offered at 16s. 3d. General Mines improved a sixteenth; Wicklow Copper asked for; Mining Company of Ireland not dealt in to-day; Cork and Bandons improved £1; Cork and Passage done at 11½ account: Buyers of Junction and Droghedas; Wicklows improved an ⅛ and in request; Killarney firm at 13½; Midlands, rather buyers at 51½; Cashel Stock offered at 10 for sale; Wicklow, Dundalk, and Cashel Preference Stocks, all done at last price; Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent preference improved at ¼; the 6 per cents also improved an ½; the amount of business done to-day was large, and the markets generally presented a very firm appearance. The Bank of England rate was reduced from three to two-and-a-half per cent to-day, and was generally expected to be so. The traffic on the Railways of Ireland for the past week present an improvement in almost all cases, with the exception of the Belfast Junction, Drogheda and Ballymena line, which show a small decline: the largest increase is on the Midland of £700, and the Kingstown of £900—in the latter case caused by the Regatta. The Wicklow has increased £200.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Boston) and Bermuda ...	Six p.m., July 15.
Portugal ...	One p.m., July 17.
Australia and New Zealand, via Marseilles. India (Bombay) via Marseilles) ...	Six p.m., July 17.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via via Southampton ...	One p.m., June 19.
America (New York), Canada, by Canadian packet ...	Six p.m., July 19.
America (New York) ...	Six p.m., July 22.
West Coast of Africa ...	Six p.m., July 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles ...	Six p.m., July 25.
India (Bombay), via Southampton. America (New York). Spain and Portugal ...	One p.m., July 26.
West Indies and Pacific, Spain and Canada, by Canadian packet ...	Six p.m., July 26.
America (Boston) ...	Six p.m., July 29.
France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany ...	Six p.m., daily.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such announcement.

We have taken measures to prevent, if possible, the recurrence of the errata in our morning impression, which our correspondent so justly complains of.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JULY 15.

VERILY the citizens of Dublin are an ill-used and very patient community. They suffer uncomplainingly what the people of no city that we know of would endure. In the gray morning down marches a detachment of stalwart navvies, armed with crowbar, mattock, and spade, to disembowel the streets, and chain up the pavement. Next comes a gipsy encampment of brawny smiths, the Garibaldis' of gas and water companies, with cauldrons of boiling lead, and stacks of peat-turf fires. These dig down deep on one side of the street, and throw up mountains of rubbish on the other, burying their miles of iron piping right athwart our sewer ways. No sooner have we become familiarized to them, than the Commissioners of sewers succeed. These gentlemen build in the very depth of the earth, and shake the foundations of our houses. Down far in the darkness runs an odoriferous Styx full a fathom deep: and partly to purify the atmosphere, and partly to accommodate belated passengers, trap-doors are dug at convenient distances, with a glimmering lamp above to make the infernal darkness visible. Woe to the carman whose horse is not perfectly obedient to the rein. The manœuvres of the Polka and Mazurka are as nothing compared with the gyrations our hacks have to perform while navigating through the chasms and pitfalls which yawn in every street. If rain fall during these excavations, we have a perfect ideal of the dismal swamps of the Mississippi, or the trenches before Sebastopol. Mud, mud, mud, an ocean of mud. Shops are covered an inch deep, and wondering strangers ask us what sort of diabolical stone we use in our architecture. Should it be dry, what pen can describe our sufferings? Walk through our streets and see. Attorneys and parsons are mistaken for millers' men, all clothed alike in a livery of convict gray; ladies carry home a barrowful of dust in the folds of their crinoline, and regularly empty, sadly, the circular cavity of bewitching hats, and shake their heavy feathers in despair. Eyes are blinded, hair unnaturally powdered, respiration affected, mouths filled, teeth ruined by a gritty composition of sea sand, old mortar, mountain granite, and Welch stone. Round the corners sweeps a mitraille of angular shot; under the door ways and through chinks and crevices comes in a destroying cloud of myriads of stony particles, spoiling the precious goods exhibited in our warehouses, and visiting all with a plague worse than the worst of those of Egypt.

Our worthy aldermen have forbidden the streets to be watered and the demon of dust to be laid. They are apprehensive lest the Dodder should run dry, or the Liffey disappear, or the three great basins evaporate, and the water-works refuse a supply. Some say they are afraid lest the colliers should run aground, and the Liffey eels feel all the horrors of a drought. They have a wholesome dread of brackish water. They would not cleanse the streets with it lest its evaporation should produce some unknown disorder. We told them on Monday last that the fresh tide comes in twice every day and runs through the entire city, as if purposely to calm the apprehensions of our town councillors; we informed them that water enough to drown the city could be had during eight hours out of the twenty-four. Since that, the contemporary press has teemed with letters, remonstrances, and articles,---all to no effect. The water is there, fresh and sparkling, but there are no pumps! No one knows what has become of them. They may have been broken up for old metal, or turned into rifle guns of very curious range, or made into gas pipes, or pillars for monster houses—gone they are, and Dublin lies gasping, panting, and choked with dust, because our sapient corporation either fear that the Liffey may take fire, or hesitate to apply to the stream that pumping process which they so energetically practice upon the pockets of the citizens.

Is there no remedy---no redress? Can we get no Medicine-man to charm down rain, or are we to look on patiently while property is destroyed and comfort annihilated, and our water-avoiding corporation waits upon Providence for a shower? We are informed that forty pumps of due length could be obtained in a few hours; why is this not done? Are we to wait until the blue stone, imported at such enormous expense from Liverpool, splits with the heat, to add to our misfortunes? If the corporation, having no bowels, stands in need of no water, why not summon a meeting of kiln-dried citizens? One resolution if proposed, would, we think be carried by acclamation---To freshen thoroughly every member of the town council with a purifying stream of delicious salt-water, at the first flow of the sea.

The Times on the Italian Freedom :—

But, soft! In this rush of telegrams,---in this jostling of quick messages that come from all parts of the world and mingle the voices of all European capitals, there are some sounds that jar upon the general joy. What can be the meaning of this new announcement,---what, can be the nature of this bitter drop, which causes the foam of enthusiasm to subside, and curdles our warm, mantling sympathies? Italy must be free, for the Emperor has said it, and who but the unbelieving, ungenerous, untrusting *Times* hesitates to believe the Emperor? Yet, this enthronement of the Pope, and this restoration of the Grand Dukes, and this retention of Venetia and the Mincio by Austria, is an altered version of the first message from the EMPEROR to the EMPRESS. Yes, Italy is free. But it is free, not in a democratical, or constitutional, or popular sense, but in a NAPOLEONIC sense. Freedom is a word of many meanings, and it often takes its colour from the reflex of the of the interest of the man who uses it. Freedom in Sparta did not mean that the Helots were were not to be put to death if they grew too numerous or too troublesome. Freedom in Italy does not mean that the inhabitants are to have any voice in their own government. Italy is free, but it is free under Imperial conditions. Lombardy, conquered by France and abandoned by Austria, has been tossed over to the King of SARDINIA. Nobody can say that Lombardy is not free. She might have had notions of the renovation of the old Duchy as a Federal State, and Milan may have objections to be made an appanage of Turin, but she had better from this time forward keep these follies to herself. She is free, and she must be satisfied. So also is Venice free. She is free under Austria. What more can she want? Surely she has not the folly to dream of the days of Dandolo! Austria will perhaps give her one of Austria's own Archdukes; and an army, whose bands shall enliven the Piazza San Marco; and well-dressed officers, who shall add to the picturesque costumes that give life to the scene in that magnificent square. Is Venice discontented? Then she does not know what freedom is, as Napoleon knows, and as our ultra-liberal friends in England know. But let her not speak foolish discontents too loudly. It is only a slicce of Lombardy which has been handed over to Sardinia.—"Lombardy to the line of the Mincio." Betwixt the "line" of the Mincio and Venetia there are two large rivers which run down to the Po, and the land watered by those rivers is thick with first-class fortresses. It is the old Austrian iron gate by which she entered Italy at her will; it is the lair of Austrian despotism, to which she retired when there was danger in the plains. Hence, she could speed her tens of thousands to crush any nascent exposition of discontent. Ye free Sardinian Lombards, who enjoy your freedom under the shadow of the western walls of these great fortresses, and ye liberated Venetians who as you cultivate your Continental possessions, can look up to cannon that frown upon those eastern bastions, be not too loud in your free talk. This country also is free. It lies between the Alps and the Adriatic, and it must be free. With Venice it shares the honour of being free under Austria. But it is free as a pure Austrian possession—an outpost of the Tyrol, advancing like a wedge right into the body of Northern Italy; it is crammed with troops and arms as it has ever been, and from it armies could be thrown out by railways and might reach Milan or Venice in a few hours. Austria still has, and by this Treaty, is to continue to have, this terrible Quadrangle. In those cities, therefore, it were better to talk softly of the newly acquired freedom, and to congratulate each other in whispers upon the glorious consummation of their patron Emperor's promise of driving the Austrians from Italy and making her free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Tuscany and Modena are also free. They are free by their own acts, for they expelled their two Sovereigns, and then sent off to the Emperor Napoleon half their youth as volunteers. The free citizens of Tuscany and Modena fought against their expelled Sovereigns at Solferina, and helped Louis Napoleon to drive them away. This was a mistake on both sides. The true freedom for which the Tuscans and Modenese were fighting consists in taking back their old rulers, and, if their Grand Dukes had known their true interests, they would have been, in the camp of the French and not in that of the Austrian Emperor. Hippias is going back to Athens again—the freedom of Athens requires his restoration.

Archbishop Whately insists that half the quarrels of the world arise from inattention to its logic—people will not mind their definitions. This is the cause of the difference that separated us some time ago from the English Radicals and Italian sympathizers. If they had only defined what they meant by Italian liberty, and defined it in the sense in which it now appears, we should never have doubted the intentions of Louis Napoleon to give it them. Without being extreme in our sympathies for Italy, we must confess that if we had sent Lord Stratford or Lord Clarendon to a congress to do what England could for Italy and if Lord Stratford or Lord Clarendon had come back, waving his hat, and shouting, "Italy is free!" and if it turned out that he had left Austria at Peschiera, at Mantua, and at Venice, and had forced back the Grand Dukes upon Tuscany and Modena, and that this was what he called Italian freedom, we should have been very much tempted to cry out lustily for the impeachment of Lord Stratford or Lord Clarendon as a traitor. If we had had any notion that this was what M. Kossuth, and the gentlemen of Birmingham, and other idolaters of the Emperor Napoleon desired, we think we could have got it for them without strewing Italy with corpses and crowding the hospitals with miserable mangled soldiers. There is nothing in all this which might not have been wrung from Austria by force of diplomacy. It ought not to hurt her pride, and it greatly increases her strength. She is relieved of the trouble of governing one turbulent and expensive province, and she retains the power of devastating it whenever she may please. She is now placed in Italy like a swordfish beside a whale. Austria is all weapon—Italy is all prey. Austria has only surrendered what she might at any moment take back, but what she is probably now too wise to desire. Sardinia has got what she must hold on sufferance, and what, if attacked, she could not defend. When the satraps of Austria are re-established at Florence and at Modena, and when she stands armed to the teeth, dominant and irresistible in the Italian Confederation, Austria will be greater in Italy than she ever yet has been. If England had dared to propose this to her before the fight began, she could not have refused it; and it now seems that 100,000 lives would have been saved, and Italy would have been just as much "free from the Alps to the Adriatic." Such are the consequences of people not being in accord as to the sense of the words they use. But we must in justice to ourselves explain that the error has not been ours alone. The man of all men who should have understood the Emperor Napoleon, the man who of all men understands the cause of Italy, the man who of all men Italy hailed as her Statesman as she hailed his master as her Champion—Count Cavour—was like ourselves, deceived,—the Free Italy that he imagined was very unlike that which the two Emperors have devised, and in disgust he has retired from the high position he has so long filled, unable to meet the reproaches of those whose hopes he had excited and whose indignation he has so much cause to dread.

The *Daily News* on the prospects of Italy :—

Two cardinal criticisms on the Treaty of Peace must suggest themselves even to the most enthusiastic admirers of the Emperor of the French. How is the reform of the Pontifical Government to be accomplished under the mediation of two Catholic despots? and how is the Austrian King of Venetia to be precluded from swamping the intended Confederacy by the weight of his vast non-Italian empire? In the first place, it is hard to perceive much difference between this resolution in favour of Pontifical reforms, and the resolution arrived at by the Congress of Paris three years ago in favour of reform at Naples. We give that Congress, or some members at least, credit for philanthropic designs; yet we know that its whole scheme of Italian reform was a mockery and an illusion. Now we have a treaty of peace between two powers, one of which is the hereditary oppressor of Italy, while the other at any rate has expressed its sympathy for liberal institutions. Here the more liberal Governments of Europe are expressly excluded from a share in the future of Italy. So far, therefore, as the States of the Church are concerned, the Italian question has simply revolved in a vicious circle. It stands precisely where it stood before the war began; when, as Lord Clarendon expressed it, "one despotic "power proposed to another despotic power to sum-"mon a Congress, that a third despotic power might pave "the way for liberal institutions in Italy." The *status quo ante bellum* becomes the *status post bellum*, with this single difference, that the two imperial thimble-riggers are left to a monopoly of the art of finding the pea. But even supposing that France and Austria are sincerely desirous of Pontifical reform, is there more reason to anticipate the success of their representations to his Holiness than in the already cited instance of Naples? If the Pope choose to meet their wishes with a rebuff, what is to follow? Now if the treaty of peace is to effect anything at all that is preferable to active war, it must assuredly stipulate for the evacuation of Italy by French troops, and at any rate the confinement of Austrian troops within the geographical demarcation of the Austro-Venetian kingdom. If this be so, is not the Pope, if he can only rely on his heroes of Perugia, quite as safe in the midst of his misgovernment at Rome, as was the King of Naples, with gaol reform agitated only beyond his frontiers? Bomba knew he could not be attacked in the discretionary exercise of his sovereign rights within his own kingdom. When advice was proffered he made answer that he did not want it; and when the British and French Ministers withdrew, he politely intimated that they might please themselves. Pius IX. and Antonelli may make the same reply. If French and Austrian troops are to march on Rome to carry out the edict of the treaty, then the Italian war is not ended, or rather it is about to recommence. If they are not, then it is merely a question with Antonelli whether the brigand market has a supply equal to his demand.

Indeed, it is not easy to perceive how the States of the Church are to be secularised beneath the cold shade of the Treaty of Villafranca. What is meant by secularisation, in its moderate and limited sense, must be that the administration is to be lay, and not spiritual.—The Pope being still Sovereign, his Ministers are no longer, it has been said, to be Cardinals. This is a very qualified secularisation; for the common import of the term would be the transfer of the whole power of the State to a Republic or a temporal Prince.—We waive this criticism, however, and would ask, whence are these lay ministers to be chosen—but by the instrumentality of Legislative Chambers to whom they should be responsible? For where the hierarchy is the more obvious aristocracy of the state, it is pretty clear that lay ministers, responsible only to the Pontiff, would be entirely in the hands of the Vatican, or of a clique of intriguing political cardinals. What would it matter to Antonelli, what above all would it profit the people of Rome, that some laic should be set up for Prime Minister, if all his instructions were still derived from Antonelli? Nor have we sufficient reason to presume that the forcing of representative government on the Pope forms part of the imperial programme of Villafranca.

Morning Star on the Papacy :—

From the fairest age of the fairest Florence down to this present day, when she knows not who is her master ---from the League of Cambray to the Peace of Villafranca--- the Pope has been made the great troubler of Italy. His temporal sovereignty has more than undone the mild influences of his spiritual supremacy. As head of the Church, it was his thrice blessed function to chasten the ambition of kings and the passions of nations—to throw his pastoral staff into the one scale against the sword of violence in the other, and to rebuke the warlike antipathies of race by the lessons of a gospel of universal brotherhood. But as a temporal Prince, the Pope had temporal interests to maintain—a territory to enlarge, a political influence to render predominant. Hence the fierce strifes and pernicious alliances of mediæval Italy. Hence that internecine struggle between the noblest municipalities in the world and the rudest of aristocracies. Hence the entrance into the peninsula of foreign though Christian Powers, to inflict upon it worse sufferings than it had sustained in the day of Rome's great judgment from their barbarian fathers. If the Frank and German, the Swabe and the Spaniard, vexed Italy with periodical invasions, ravaged its fertile fields and opulent cities year after year, age after age, till they had reduced it to the likeness of murdered and dismembered beauty, it is mainly because there was enthroned on the Tiber an unnatural, spectral authority; an impossible combination of priest and king; a priest without the influence of unworldly sanctity; a king without the spirit of patriotism, the sagacity of a statesman, or the valor of a soldier; a shadow clothed in the purple of empire, but wielding neither sword nor sceptre, save in the imagination of mankind, and nowhere so little reverenced as within the walls of his own chief city.

Yet it is the Pope who is the sole unquestioned gainer by Louis Napoleon's war of Italian liberation. Whether Sardinia and Lombardy gain anything will depend upon the willingness of the latter to merge its identity in the former; and upon the consent of the French Dictator to the revival of the Piedmontese constitution for their common benefit. The resignation of Count Cavour, if that event have indeed taken place, is a fatal indication that Sardinia is more than dissatisfied or disappointed. Whether Tuscany, Parma, and Modena have gained anything but the restoration of their Austrian princes is sadly uncertain. Whether Venetia will reckon nominal incorporation with an Italian Confederation a substantial acknowledgement of her heroic efforts in 1848-9 also remains to be seen. But this is certain; the Pope has gained as much as he could have expected had his been the hundred thousand soldiers and the fifty millions of money which France has contributed for his elevation to the "honorary presidency'; of the Confederation. The ambition of a Hildebrand or a Julius might have been satisfied by the extraordinary fortune that has befallen the meek and lowly Pius IX., whose heart would, we believe, have been content with a religious brotherhood or a parish cure. There is nothing in the romance of the Papacy to surpass it. But last week, the Pope was protege to General Goyon, and patron to Colonel Schmidt. A foreign commander was keeper of his person, and master of his capital; while foreign hirelings rifled the houses of his revolted subjects. There was not a throne or principality in the world so wanting in pride and stability, and all that doth belong to earthly kings, as that of him who claims to be "the likest heavenly." Now he is uplifted above his brother monarchs — uplifted on the shields of conquering France and vanquished Austria; set at the head of a commonwealth of princes stretching from the Alps to Calabria. Himself an Italian but by accident of birth—the elect of the College of Cardinals, which is but in part Italian—his possible successor an Englishman or a Spaniard—he is made President of the Italian Confederation, and will of course be maintained in that position by an army formed of contingents from every State in the Peninsula, the Austrian-Venice not excepted.

STATIONS OF THE PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN METHODIST MINISTERS FOR THE YEAR 1859.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Dublin—James Griffith, John Charles Ramsay; Resident Secretary, George Revington; Travelling Secretary, Dawson Dean Heather, D.D.; Editor of the *Magazine*, Alexander Stewart, Summer-hill—John Ramsay; General Missionary, John White. County of Wicklow—William Sutton. Waterford—Stewart Gray. Newry—Robert Wilson. Dundalk—Robert Kerr. James Griffith, Chairman of the District.

CORK DISTRICT.

Cork—Thomas, C. Maguire, Adam A. Ramsay. Bandon—Thomas Wilson. Mallow—Thos. M'Fann. Kinsale—Wm. Adams. Youghal—Robt. Kingsboro. Kerry—Adam Ford. Newmarket—Robert Johnston. Thomas M'Fann, Chairman of the District.

LIMERICK DISTRICT.

Limerick—Thomas—Absolem Jones. Roscrea—Samuel Larminie: Abraham L. Dobbin, Supernumerary. Templemore—John Cullen. Queen's County—John Wherry, President of the Conference, Chairman of the District.

ATHLONE DISTRICT.

Athlone—John Johnston. Tullamore—James Robinson. Long ord and Roscommon—William H. Meavyn, James Haran. Boyle and Carrick-on-Shannon—Joseph M'Cormack, Chairman of the District.

CLONES DISTRICT.

Clones—Jas. Wilson, John M'Cappan; James Moffat, Supernumary. Cavan—William Armstrong, John Hall. Newtownbutler—Alexander Campbell, Richard R. Kane. Ballyjamesduff—Alexander Elliott, Alexander M'Cormack. Cootehill—Robt. Campbell, James Wilson, Chairman of the District.

ENNISKILLEN DISTRICT.

Enniskillen—John Todd, John Willis. Maguiresbridge—Thomas Abraham, James Elliott; Wm. Herbert, Supernumerary. Lowtherstown—John M'Ilroy, Robert Kerr jun., Robert Kane, Supernumerary. Thomas Abraham, Chairman of the District.

BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

Ballyshannon—James Irwin, James Carson. Springfield—William Graham, William Chapman; John Taylor, supernumerary. Manorhamilton—John Henning. Sligo—Wm. Lindsay. Liney—George Lovett. John Henning, Chairman of the District.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

Londonderry—William B. Monaghan. Newtownstewart—Richard J. Lawson, Abraham Dawson. Omagh—Joseph Payne. Richard J. Dawson, Chairman of the District.

CHARLEMONT DISTRICT.

Charlemont—John Heatley, Thomas Hurst. Armagh—John Carlisle, John Watson; Robert Magown, Supernumerary. Tandragee—John Thompson, Bernard Kenny. Cookstown—William Herbert; William Rattyson, Supernumerary. Aughnacloy—Wm. Lovett. John Heatley, Chairman of the District.

BELFAST DISTRICT.

Belfast—William Craig, William Flaherty; James Harvey William Scott, Supernumeraries. Lurgan—Wm. Robinson. Downpatrick—George Heaney, Daniel Henderson. Antrim and Glenavy—Samuel H. Moreland. Lisburn—Geo. Hamilton. Banbridge and Dromore—William Coulin. Crumlin Road—John Kerr. William Craig, Chairman of the District.

THE PRICE OF THE PEELITES.—Lady Palmerston, it is said, is the author of the following *mot*, at the expense of the Peelites: "They are always putting themselves up for auction, and then buying themselves in."—*Court Journal.*

DUCHESS OF SOLFERINO.—It is a singular fact that on the day of the great battle on the banks of the Mincio a noble Spanish lady, bearing the titles of Duchess of Solferino and Countess de Fuentes and Castellas died at Barcelona.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.
FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.
Osborne, July 13.

The Queen and Royal family walked and drove yesterday. There was no addition to the royal dinner party.

The Duchess of Sutherland has been confined to her room for some time past from the effects of a severe cold. Her Grace was unable to attend as Mistress of the Robes at the late investiture of the Order of the Bath.

The Countess of Derby will have an assembly this evening at the family mansion in St. James's-square.

The Earl and Countess Delawarr entertained the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl and Countess of Derby, and Lady Emma Stanley.

The Earl and Countes Craven have left town for Buxton.

The Earl and Countess of Stamford and Warrington have left town for the season.

The Countess de Stackelberg, accompanied by her daughter, Baroness de Cazes, has arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Paris.

Viscountess Palmerston will have an assembly on Saturday evening.

Viscountess Dungannon has arrived in Grafton-street.

Lord and Lady Londesborough and family have left town for the season.

Major-General Guerhard has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from St. Peterburg.

Miss Coutts gave a grand entertainment on Tuesday evening to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and a select party.

FOX CLUB. The Fox Club will have their annual dinner at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, on Saturday next.

The Earl of Lindsey, and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bertie have left Stevens' Hotel, for Uffington House, near Stamford.

Viscountess Mountgarrett has arrived at the Oatlands Park Hotel, Walton-on-Thames.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headford and Miss Erskine have left Stevens' Hotel, Clifford-street, for Headfort, county Meath.

ALMACK'S.—The concluding ball of the second series has been postponed by the ladies patronesses from this day (Friday) until Friday, the 22nd instant, when a brilliant *reunion* is expected to close the season.

The Church.

PRESENTATION.—A testimonial has just been presented to the Rev. J. M. Truman, curate to the Rev. John Crump, of St. Mary's Church, Bootle on the occasion of his being admitted to paiest's orders:

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF SIERRA LEONE.—We have to record the death of the Right Rev. Dr. J. Bowen, Bishop of Sierra Leone, the third prelate of that see since its establishment in 1852. Dr. Bowen was for some years a resident in Canada, and, having come to this country in 1842, entered as a student of Trinity College, Dublin, where in due course he graduated. He was ordained by the present Bishop of Durham, who had at that time the episcopal supervision of the diocese of Ripon. In 1847 he went to Palestine and the East, and retrnrued to England in 1851. Afterwards he visited Niheveh, where he formed acquaintance of Mr. Layard, with whom he was associated during many of his interesting investigations. He visited the East a second time in 1854, and came back to England again in 1856. Through Mr. Layard, who is a relative of Lady Huntley, Dr. Bowen received from the Marquis of Huntley a nomination to the rectory of Orton Longueville, near Peterborough, to which he was instituted by the Bishop of Ely in 1853. The parish having but a small population, he obtained, without difficulty, a license of non-residence, in order that he might indulge in his Eastern travels. This living he held up to the time he was appointed to the bishopric of Sierra Leone, to which he was consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth Palace on the 23d. of September, 1857. On the 13th of December, 1857, Bishop Bowen arrived at Sierra Leone, and on the 28th May last he died, in consequence of a malignant attack of yellow fever. Three bishops have thus been sacrificed to the terrible climate of Sierra Leone. The see was constituted in 1852.

The Bishop of Lincoln has presented to the Chancellorship of Lincoln Cathedral, vacated by the death of the Rev. George Thomas Pretyman, the Rev. C. Bird, vicar of Gainsborough. The value of the chancellorship will be about £1,000 yearly, with a fourth share in the patronage of twenty-one vicarages, five rectories and two perpetual curacies. In consequence of this elevation the vicarage of Gainsborough, which is also in the patronage of the bishop, and which is worth about £6000 yearly, will become vacant.

University intelligence.

A meeting of the Senators Academicans, was held in the theatre yesterday at four o'clock. The Lord Justice of appeal Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided. The address to his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle was submitted to the Senate and agreed to unanimously.

The Army.

THE CURRAGH REVIEW.

This day there will be a general review on the Curragh plains. It is expected that upwards of 10,000 men will be under arms.

The Militia.

The Royal Flint Rifles assembled for training at Mold, on the 4 inst., under the command of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. T. Rowley. They mustered 257 out 816 of privates.

The Navy.

The ship Belleisle, 6, Commander Henry M. Bingham, from Hong Kong, March 10, and the Cape of Good Hope May 12, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday morning.

The sailing ship Vanguard, 90, has been placed in the basin of the dockyard at Devonport to receive anchors and the necessary gear, preparatory to her being towed to Sheerness where she will be converted into a screw, and the frigate Octavia, 50, will be towed to Portsmouth, for the same purpose.

Lieut. Hatchard, of the Impregnable, 104 at Plymouth, has been appointed to the Cossack, 21, at Sheerness

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Mr. George Turner, from Devonport Dockyard, as master shipwright at Woolwich; to suceed Mr. Rice, superannuated.

By an Admiralty order, a number of engineers, boilermakers, fitters &c., now engaged in the factory at Sheerness, under Mr. George Blanxland, are working from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m. to complete certain works urgently wanted for the the various ships commissioned, and ordered to be got ready to be commissioned, at that port.

Vice-Admiral of the blue, John Elphinstone Erkine hoisted his flag on board the screw line-of-battle ship Edgar, at Sheerness, yesterday, at 2·10 p.m.

During the late hot weather tents have been pitched in the grounds of the Royal Military Hospital at Plymouth for the use of the patients.

The paddlewheel steam sloop Gibraltar, 6, Commander Hickley, was placed alongside the coal depot in Hamoaze on Monday.

The newly raised Stokers at Plymouth have been sent outside the breakwater in a gunboat for exercise.

The screw steam line-of-battle ship Trafalgar left Sheerness Harbour on Tuesday at 9.32 a.m., on a final trial of her machinery, and the Admiralty authorities expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the results of the trial.

On account of the extremely low rate of wages paid to the dockyard labourers at Woolwich (recently reduced to 12s. 6d. per week) all but the most necessitous refuse to enter the dockyard employ in that capacity. The same class of men employed in the Arsenal are in receipt of 14s., 16s., 4d., and 18s. per week, and some of the Laboratory labourers are earning as high as 21s., and are engaged, as in the dockyard, 56 hours per week. Another objection to the dockyard employ and preference to the Arsenal work, arises from the privilege of the half-holyday on Saturday, accorded by the war department only.

The following appointments were made yesterday at the Admiralty:—J. T. Chapple, master to the Simoon; R. W. Brigstock, Acting Assistant-Surgeon to the Sidon; and W. Asslin, Acting Assistant Sergeant to the Cossack.

THE ROYAL IRISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW—It is anticipated that the ensuing cattle show in Dundalk will be the most successful which the society has had for several years. The applications for cattle stalls, &c., from England, Scotland, and all parts of Ireland, are very numerous. About six acres of the Earl of Roden's demesne are covered with stalls, sheds, apparatus for water, &c. The New Exchange hall for the banquet is now roofed, slated, and a portion of the roof glazed. The flooring will be laid, and in a state for any purpose required for the banquet. The auxiliary apartments—kitchen, waiting-rooms, &c.—will also be ready. The capital for Exchange and Market Company is to be raised from 5,000*l.* to 8,000*l.* During the cattle show the Lord Lieutenant will be the guest of Lord Bellew.

THE "SIECLE'S PICTURE OF THE ROMAN GOVERNMENT.—Let us waive the question of right, which is very questionable, and take only the point of fact. If the Roman populations were so happy and so proud as they are said to be under the pontifical Government, would the presence of so many foreign bayonets be necessary to it as a protection against its own subjects? The tree is known by its fruits. What are the fruits produced by the present administration of the Roman States? We will not speak either of ignorance, indigence, or anything that admits of dispute, we will only speak of what cannot be denied—their disaffection. To such a pitch has this feeling risen that if the French soldiers left Rome to-morrow, the Government there would cease to be in safety, and would be obliged to take the path of exile. We will grant our adversaries whatever they please on the subject of the Romans; they may be the happiest people of the world, but they certainly do not seem to know it. The articles concludes in these terms:—We content ourselves with showing that the Papacy, by its own confession, cannot hold its ground at Rome if unsupported by the arms of France, and we affirm that such is an anomalous situation which cannot be prolonged. Rome is not a French barrack; our soldiers have now been there ten years. Suppose they should remain ten more, nay, twenty if you like, the moment will come when one of two things must happen the Papacy must either take means to secure the affections of the people, and so protect itself; or it must decide on leaving Rome the very day the French troops take their departure. France and Austria have kept garrison in Rome for ten years, and that has not prevented Cardinal Antonelli from sending M. Schmidt to Perugia to restore order there by means which savoured little of avengelical meekness. Has not the experiment, with respect to Rome, been carried far enough?

LATEST NEWS.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Friday, One, a.m.
(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

SUCCESSOR OF COUNT CAVOUR.

PARIS, July 14th.—A telegram from Turin, announces that Count Cavour has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the King. Count Arese has been charged to form a new Cabinet.

GARIBALDI.

It is announced that Garibaldi is about to issue a proclamation. It is doubtful whether he will really lay down his arms.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

The Paris Correspondent of *Daily News* says that it is very probable the dismissal of Cardinal Antonelli will result from the present state of affairs in Italy.

VICTOR EMMANUEL REFUSES LOMBARDY!

There was a rumour in Paris yesterday, that the King of Sardinia will not accept the crown of Lombardy on the condition offered to him.

THE HUNGARIAN LEGION.

The *Times* Correspondent at Turin, writing on the 10th instant, says the formation of the Hungarian Legion proceeds prosperously. It comprises about 5,000 men.

VISIT OF LOUIS NAPOLEON TO VIENNA.

The Emperor and Empress of the French will pay a visit to Vienna.

DUKE OF REICHSTADT'S REMAINS.

It is understood that the remains of the Duke de Reichstadt will be brought to France.

SWISS MERCENARIES.

BERNE, THURSDAY 14TH.—The Federal Counsal has been ordered by the Federal Assembly to proceed to a revision of the laws relating to enrolment in foreign military service. The Federal Council has resolved upon proposing to the assembly, very severe measures by which enlisting officers and men will be punished on an equal footing.—*Reuter.*

PARIS BOURSE, THURSDAY, 12.20 p.m.—Rentes commenced at 68.80; 12.15 p.m. The Bourse opens flat, at 68.70; 1.33 p.m. Further decline of ⅛ per cent. has taken place in Rentes; 2.15 p.m. Rentes improved to 68.70, but immediately relapsed to 68.20; 3.27 p.m. The Bourse closes very flat; rentes, 68.25 for money, and 68.30 for account, being a fall of one per cent. since yesterday.

BERLIN, THURSDAY, 14TH.—Austrian Securities rose yesterday eight per cent.

AMERICA.

The Ocean Queen, with American mails and advices of 3d. inst. and ½ of a million dollars, arrived in Cowes Road at 6 o'clock this evening en route from Bremen.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

BIRKENHEAD RAILWAY.

The third reading of the Birkenhead, Cheshire, and Lancashire Railway Bill was adjourned.

Lord STANLEY, of Alderley, objected to clauses in the Bill, giving the power of shutting up a street in Birkenhead without the consent of the Mersey Dock Company, who were the sole guardians of the public interests. He proposed that the Bill be referred to the Board of Trade.

The proposition was consented to.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The Earl of CARNARVON asked if the Government intended to take any steps during the present Session with regard to our territories in North America, lately held by the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that it was not intended to renew the Charter of the Company, which had expired last May. It was, however, necessary to pass a Bill to prevent dispute between the Whites and the Indians, and also to prevent fraud, which was apt to produce excesses between the two nations. He was not prepared to promote Colonization, though all facilities should be given to settlers. Although approving of railway plans for that country, he would not recommend any proposal for subsiding them.

EDUCATION OF ATTORNEYS.

A bill for promoting the education of attorneys and solicitors was read a second time.

ARMING OF PRIVATE COMPANIE'S STEAMERS.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor,

The Earl of AIRLIE asked Government whether they had considered any arrangements with the owners of private steamers, whereby such vessels could be made available for carrying heavy guns.

The Duke of SOMERSET said the committee of naval officers who had enquired into the subject in 1852 reported in favor of those arrangements. They could however only be carried out at a heavy cost. Such vessels as the steam-tugs in the Mersey might be made available, and the Government had ordered a general survey.

After some observations from the Earl of Hardwicke, the subject dropped. The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—YESTERDAY.

LONDON CORPORATION.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in reply to Sir J. Shelly, stated that he intended to proceed with the London Corporation Bill during the present session, and had hoped to have passed the bill without opposition, but was sorry to find he was mistaken in his expectations; he was, therefore, to take the earliest possible day for the second reading.

THE BUDGET.

In reply to a question, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said if the House passed the Army and Navy Estimates during the present week, he should make his financial statement on Monday.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

On the motion that the House go into Committee of Supply,

Mr. H. BAILLIE called attention to the representative of the Commissioners to inquire into the organization of the Indian Army, he wished to know if the government intended to bring the subject before the House during the present session.

Mr. VANSITTART entered into details on the subject contending that the forces in India ought to consist of Royal troops, and partly of troops raised for that express service.

Sir C. WARD admitted the importance of the subject to which the attention of the government was directed, after some remarks from Gen. PEEL, and some other members.

Lord STANLEY remarked that the present incidental discussion was not one in which the great subject of the organization of the Indian army could be adequately treated, but he must also observe that important and large portions of the Indian army must at all times consist of local troops, if only to save the expense of transports.

Col. SYKES said the Indian Finance could not support the expenditure of the European force now in India, which amounted to 80,000 men, the country could not afford more than 50,000 men.

Sir DELACY EVANS and Sir C. COLBROKE made some remarks, after which the subject dropped.

Mr. GRIFFITHS called attention to the late case, allowing the sale of slaves by British subjects in Brazil, and asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was not of opinion that the clauses of the Act, 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 98, authorizing such sales should be repeated.

A desultory discussion took place on the mode of preparing the estimates and the items therein contained.

The subject of admiralty contracts was likewise brought under notice by Sir F. BARING and other members.

Mr. WHITEHEAD explained that none of the contracts would be carried out without the ultimate sanction of the Legislature.

The House then went into committee of supply on navy estimates.

On the vote of the Reserved Half-pay of Seamen and Marines, considerable discussion took place on the subject of promotion in the navy, in which Sir J. Pakington gave the sketches of a plan he had matured when in office, for the compulsory retirement of naval officers at a certain age with due and proper compensation. Some such plan he contended was absolutely necessary to prevent the actual stagnation of movement in the Navy, and to give a fair chance to officers below them.

Sir C. NAPIER declared his dissatisfaction that the Right Hon. gentleman had left office before he brought forward these necessary plans.

On the vote for gratuity and bounty to the seamen, the plan of giving bounty in time of peace was strongly condemned by Mr. Lindsay, Sir J. Graham and other members. It was defended by Sir J. Pakington, who, at the same time, strongly objected to the extension of the bounty to seamen who had previously joined the fleet.

Lord PAGET contended that the extension of the bounty was a necessary consequence of the late Government.

After some further discussion the vote was agreed to.

Mr. S. HERBERT moved the supplemental army estimates. He referred chiefly to expenses for the militia to the Armstrong gun, and to hastening forward the fortifications already commenced in our outposts. He stated the effective force in the country at 110,000 men. In the discussion which followed it was declared that great deductions must be made from that number on account of sickness and other causes. The organization of the several military depots was also criticized, and unfavorable comparisons made with that of the French and Sardinians, which had so greatly contributed to their recent successes.

Mr. S. HERBERT declared his intention of making every effort to improve our Military organization.

Some votes were taken in reference to the militia, after which the Chairman reported progress, and the House resumed.

The House went into committee on Assistant Judges Bill, under which the judge, on condition of giving up his private practices, receives an additional salary. This proposition was warmly opposed and a division was taken on the first clause which was carried by 167 to 33.

The clause then passed through committee.

A lengthened discussion arose on the additional clause, proposed by Mr. Bouverie that the payments be made out of the Consolidated Fund.

After a discussion on the question that the Chairman leave the Chair, the clause was agreed to.

The other orders of the day were disposed of and the House adjourned at 2 15 a.m.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 14.

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols for Money	95⅛ ¼
Consols for Account, ...	95⅛ ¼
New Threes	95⅞ 6
Chester and Holyhead	45 50

ENGLISH FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 84 ½; Chester and Holyhead, 49 50; Eastern Counties, 59 ½; East Lancashire, 94 5: Great Northern, 104 6; Great Western, 59¼ 60; Great Western, Canada, 15¼⅜. Midland, 105½: North British, 58 ½; Lancashire and Shropshire, 97½; Yorkshire, Newcastle, and Berwick, 94¼ ¾; Yorkshire and North Midland, 76½ 7; Grand Trunk, 8¾ 9¼; London and North Western, 96¾ 7; London and South Western, 96 7: Leeds Northern, 48 9; Edenburgh and Glasgow, 72; Great Southern and Western, 105 6. Consols opened dull at 95¼ to ⅜, declined to 96 seven-sixteenth sellers, and close 95 ninth-sixteenth to eleven-sixteenth. The Bank of England lowered the rate ½ per cent., but it was not generally expected that it would cause a change. Shares improved towards middle of day, and upon arrival of prices from Paris, declined a little. Rentes 68-80, about ½ per cent. lower than yesterday. French lower.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET, JULY, 14.—Very short supply of wheat, but more than required by buyers, and prices declined 1s. to 2s. per quarter. We had a fair retail trade; Barley held for old prices. Oats 1s. per quarter cheaper, Peas no change.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 14.—There has been but little doing in our Produce market to-day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—10,000 bales of cotton have been sold to-day, including 3.000 on speculation and for export, and with a quiet market at yesterday's prices.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET.—This mornings market was thinly attended, and holders of wheat and flour being unwilling to make concessions equal to those required by buyers only a small business occurred in wheat and flour; a reduction of 2s. to 3s. per qr. on the former, and 1s. to 2s. per sack on the latter. Other articles sold closely at barely previous rates.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, JULY 14, 1859.—Supply of cattle larger than last week; sheep and lambs about the same number, dull demand, and all sorts of stock sold at lower prices. 855 cattle, 1912 sheep, and 3,752 lambs.
From John Tiernan and Sons.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JULY 14.—No. 1, 53s. 9d. to 54s.; mixed numbers (warrants) 54s. to 54s. 3d., ditto. makers Iron, 53s. 9d. to 54s.; No. 4 ditto. Market fair business.

Sporting Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL HANDICAP.

SWEEPSTAKES—Fusee, 1st; Tommy Noble, 2nd.

LIVERPOOL CUP.—Ancient Briton, 1st; Newcastle, 2nd Wrestler, 3rd.

CORINTHIAN WELTER CUP—Lifeboat, 1st; Mrs. Stowe, 2nd; Gift, 3rd.

SWEEPSTAKES OF 15 SOVS.—Butterfly, 1st; Shafto, 2nd; Accurate, 3rd. Four ran.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN THE SECOND AND THIRD EDITION OF YESTERDAY.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

RESIGNATION OF COUNT CAVOUR.

The *Post* publishes the following telegram from its Paris correspondent, dated July 13th:—Advices from Turin say that Count Cavour, in consequence of the conditions of peace, has thought it his duty to tender his resignation, which has been accepted by the King. There is good reason to believe that it was the Emperor of Austria who refused peremptorily to consent to the assembling of a congress.

MEDITERRANEAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH.

This company has given orders for the manufacture of a strong submarine cable, 60 miles in length, with one wire, at a cost of £12,000, for the service between Malta and Sicily. It will probably be laid in the first week of November.

AMERICA.

The steamship Saxonian, from New York, July 1st passed Hurst Castle last night. Her news is anticipated by the Anglo-Saxon.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, WEDNESDAY.

The *Prussian Gazette* says in consequence of the treaty of peace orders have been transmitted to the troops on march to halt at the respective places where they now appear to be.

PARIS, 13TH JULY.—Rentes commenced 69 80, and are now 68 45, being a decline of nearly ½ since yesterday. Tendency flat,

12 20.—The Bourse opens flat. Rentes, 60 30. Closing prices not yet received.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—The steamer Kangaroo arrived off the harbour at 9p.m.; she left New York on the 2nd, bringing 69 cabin and 126 steerage passengers, and 759,935 dols. specie. Landed 10 cabin and 46 steerage passengers, and proceeded for Liverpool at 9. 30. p.m. Passed the Vanderbilt at 8. 25. p.m. bound west. Political news unimportant. Disastrous accident occurred on the Michigan Southern Railway, near South Bend, Indiana, by the giving way of a culvert 20 feet deep and 50 feet across, nearly 50 passengers were, killed and 40 or 50 wounded. The steam ship Argo is a total wreck, all her passengers were brought safe to St. John's, and will be sent on by the Glasgow leaving New York, 6th July. The Edinburgh is ready for sea.

At Yew York stock market dull; and prices of Railway Stocks depressed. New York central done as low as 7½. Exports firm. Flour unchanged, but in somewhat better request; wheat lower; corn firm, but less active; pork heavy, and lower; sugars steady, but quiet; coffee quiet, but held firmly; cotton advanced ¼ to ½c. Advices by Africa having exercised a favourable influence, freights moderate. Cotton to Liverpool one-third of a penny.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO THE ARMY.

PARIS, JULY 14.—The *Moniteur* publishes a proclamation of the Emperor announcing to the soldiers the finish of peace which has been concluded. The principal aim of the war is obtained, and Italy will become, for the first time, a nation.

Venetia remains, it is true, to Austria, but will nevertheless be in the Italian Confederation. The union of Lombardy with Piedmont creates for us a powerful Ally who will owe to us its independence.

The Italian Government which have remained inactive and which have been called back into their possessions, will comprehend the salutary and military reforms. Italy will henceforth be mistress of her destinies, and it will be her own fault if she does not make progress in order and liberty, you will soon return to France, and your grateful Fatherland will receive with delight the soldiers who carried her arms to such extended glory, and in two months freed Piedmont and Lombardy, and only stopped because the struggle was likely to assume proportions which would be no longer in relation with France's interests.

Be therefore proud of your success and the results obtained, and, above all, be proud of being children of France, which will always be a great nation, as long as she possesses a heart to understand a noble cause, and men like ourselves ready to defend her.

THE ARMISTICE.

The Vienna Correspondent of the *Times* says that three applications were made to the Emperor of Austria before he would consent to an armistice. The overtures were made direct by the Emperor Napoleon, for the purpose of preventing the mediation of neutrality.

The same correspondent says that the Pope was burnt in effigy, at Milan, a few days ago, and that a very unfriendly feeling had sprung up between the Emperor Napoleon and Victor Emanuel.

The French troops in Italy will, now that peace is

agreed upon, split up into fractions and be stationed apart until sent home, so as to avoid the inconvenience arising from large concentrations of troops.

FRANCE.

The working classes of Paris are reported as being discontented with the manner in which the Italian question has been settled. The illuminations on Monday were spontaneous and general in the quarters inhabited by the opulent and commercial classes.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF SARDINIA AT MILAN.

TURIN, JULY 13.—News from Milan of to-day, states that the King of Sardinia arrived there this evening, amid the plaudits of the populace. His Majesty subsequently presented himself at the balcony of his hotel, and was greeted with warm acclamations of "Vive il re."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The death of Dr. Bowes, Bishop of Sierra Leone, is announced. The papers received contain several cases of the fatal effects of the hot weather.

Lord Brougham presided at a meeting held last night for the purpose of considering the present state of the slave trade.

The Duke of Cambridge and Sir John Lawrence were entertained last night at a banquet given by the Grocers Company. His Royal Highness congratulated the meeting that the country was at length awakened to the necessity of taking effective measures for placing those kingdoms in the state of defence in which they ought to be, and that the necessity for giving way to the disgraceful panics in which we from time to time indulged were disappearing.

BANK RATE.

Bank of England reduced rate this morning to two and a half per cent.

Assize Intelligence.

WICKLOW, WEDNESDAY.—Judge Hayes sat at ten o'clock in the Crown Court, and proceeded with the criminal case remaining to be disposed of.

MURDER—CAPITAL CONVICTION.

Edward Donegan was indicted that he, on the 1st of March, 1859, at Talbotstown, in this county, murdered his wife, Elizabeth Donegan, otherwise Cartey.

Messrs. D. Lynch, Q.C., Coates, Purcell, and Johnstone prosecuted. The prisoner was defended by Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C., and W. H. Lover.

Mr. Lynch, Q.C., stated the case for the prosecution the facts of which appeared in the evidence.

Margaret Powell examined by Mr. Coates—Knows the prisoner; knew his wife; was in their service at Talbotstown; she had lived with them; on Tuesday morning, 1st March, witness rose between six and seven o'clock, and went to give the cows some mangel worzel; while returning she heard cries from the prisoner's bedroom; on coming in she saw her mistress lying on her face and hands, and her master standing over her with a large stick or club four feet long which had been used as a bolt for a door; witness caught the stick; prisoner followed her to the door, and while they were struggling her mistress got out; witness called Peter Kenny, who was threshing in the barn; Mrs. Donegon went out through a gap opposite the kitchen door pursued by the prisoner, who still held the stick; Mrs. Donegan returned into the kitchen still pursued by the prisoner, and closed the door; prisoner then followed witness with the stick; witness went to her mistress's sister about half a mile distant; before witness went away she saw her master follow her mistress into the house and push in the kitchen door; returned in about an hour, saw her mistress lying dead in the kitchen doorway; saw prisoner with some men about a quarter of an hour afterwards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rollestone, Q.C.—Prisoner came back with his nephew, John Farrell; he is about twenty years old; witness had a child by him; was confined in the police barrack; never told her mistress she was pregnant; was not able to take the stick from the prisoner; was greatly frightened; Mrs. Donegan was a strong young woman; about a year ago she cut the prisoners lips, and she begged his pardon for it.

Peter Kenny examined by Mr. Purcell—Proved that on the morning in question he saw prisoner, the deceased, prisoner's idiot sister, and the last witness and the servant boy together in prisoner's kitchen. Witness asked him what work (he, witness) was going to do; he said he did not know what to do, that everything was going wrong with him; all went away but Donegan, his wife and the simpleton; witness then went to thrash in the barn; heard the servant girl shouting in the yard; (the witness corroborated the statements of last witness as to the movements of deceased and of prisoner) witness did not interfere, because prisoner had dismissed a man who was there before for interfering between him and his wife; went to look for Farrell; brought him to make peace in about a quarter of an hour; met the prisoner going away; he had a wild, wicked-looking appearance; Farrell asked prisoner to come back; prisoner said not to mind him but to bring Kate (his idiot sister) away; went in and found the deceased lying on her face and head in a pool of blood; he and Farrel lifted the body found she was dead; her hair was matted with blood and her cap beaten back on her neck.

To the court—When deceased was first running away witness saw some blood on the left side of her head.

John Farrell, first cousin of prisoner, corroborated the evidence of last witness.

Constable James Turkington proved that on the day of the murder he went to prisoner's house and arrested him; found the large wooden bar or bolt (produced) lying on the kitchen floor covered with recent blood; prisoner was unable to walk; he was conveyed on Dr. Dockeray's car to the barrack.

Dr. Dockeray proved that he made a *post mortem* examination of deceased; found three wounds on the head; there was a large fracture along the top of the head and on the left temple there was a fracture and the bone driven in and imbedded in the brain about an inch: she died of these wounds; the club produced would have occasioned them.

James Carty examined—Is brother of the deceased proved that he witnessed a quarrel between deceased and his wife in May last; prisoner held a pitchfork in his hand; bis wife said he was going to take her life with it; he said he was not, that he was only asking her who owned the pitchfork.

Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., addressed the jury for the prisoner, and contended that he ought not to be convicted under the circumstances, of any higher crime than man slaughter.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, the prisoner's landlord: Mr. Fenton, a magistrate, and some other witness were examined, and gave the prisoner an excellent character.

His lordship charged the jury, who found the prisoner guilty of murder, but recommended him to mercy on account of his age, and of the infirmity of mind under which he appeared to have been labouring.

His lordship then assumed the black cap, and passed sentence of death on the prisoner with great solemnity, intimating that he would forward the recommendation of the jury to the proper quarter.

RECORD COURT.

(Before Baron Fitzgerald and a Special Jury.)

Earl of Fitzwilliam v. Byrne.

This was an ejectment on the title, brought to recover possession of twenty-five acres of the lands of Ballyteskin. The defence was the statute of limitation, the defendant alleging that undisturbed and adverse possession had been held for above twenty years. The jury found for plaintiff.

Counsel for plaintiff—Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C.; Lynch, Q.C., and Johnstone. For defendant—Mr. R. Armstrong, Q.C.

These cases concluded the business of the county Wicklow assizes.

ASSISTANT APOTHECARIES ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of this association was held last evening at 12, Eustace-street. On the previous evening, according to appointment, a deputation from the association waited upon Dr. Rawdon Macnamara, and requested him to accept the office of president of their body. In compliance with the request of the deputation, Dr. Macnamara expressed his willingness to accept the office of president. The proceedings last night commenced shortly after nine o' clock.

Dr. RAWDON MACNAMARA in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. Wm. Hume) read the address of the association, the objects of which, the address stated, were to improve the condition of the apothecaries' assistants by the establishing of reading rooms, and by forming an organized body for the purpose of ameliorating the social position of the members to provide for such of their body as were in want of pecuniary assistance, to guard their profession from all unjust encroachments, and to diminish their hours of business.

An address which had been presented to Surgeon Macnamara on a previous occasion was next read. It pointed out in strong and forcible language the necessity of improving and ameliorating the present condition of the Irish apothecaries. The manner in which the proposed subjects were to be carried out was the establishing of a fund for the support of members in need, by the keeping of a registry, in which the names of members wanting employment should be inserted, and by establishing a gazette for the promotion and developement of pharmaceutical science.—

The President expressed the great pleasure he felt in being requested to act as the president of such an association. It had often struck him as not right that pharmacy should not have held a higher place in the education of medical men than it at present did. In France and other continental states, pharmacy held a high position, and was made a special study. It appeared to be looked on in this country as a species of degradation, but why, for the life of him, he could not understand (hear, hear). The position of an apothecary—not a man who could merely mix a little Rochelle salts, but one who had learned his profession properly, was, in his opinion, a highly honourable one. Having those views he hailed with delight the formation of a body like the present. The history of pharmacy in this country was not, he was glad to say, of low origin. Great names and brilliant achievements were connected with it. Dr. Apjohn, a man of European fame, did not think it beneath him to edit an edition of the "Dublin Pharmacopoeia," and the name of Dr. Donovan, in connection with the [illegible] of pharmacy, was familiar to them all. He approved of the objects of the society, which was to regain for pharmaceutical science the high position it had formerly held in this country. He suggested the foundation of a museum of *Materia Medica* in connection with the association.

Resolutions adopting the address, of which 2000 copies were to be printed and circulated, appointing a council to carry out the objects of the association, and fixing the annual subscription at 10s. were agreed to, and a vote of thanks having been passed to Doctor Macnamara for his kindness in presiding, the meeting separated.

A RETURN OF THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO—24TH JUNE, 1859.

It may be interesting to our readers to peruse the following statement of the details of the great battle of Solferino, which has been prepard by an English officer of the Grenadier Guards:—

	Totals Engaged.	Detail. Officers. Killed.	Officers. Wounded.	Rank and File. Killed.	Rank and File. Wounded.	Rank and File. Missing.	Total of Losses.	Total of Losses per 100 engaged.
Sardinians ...	25000*	49†	167†	642†	3409†	1258†	5525	22·
French ...	125000‡	150†	570†	12000		§	12720	9·
Austrians ...	150000c	230d		9000d		2000d	11230	7·
Grand total engaged....	300000						29475	10·

* *Piedmontese Gazette—Observer*, 3rd July.
† French Official Report, Cavriana, June 28. *Times* July 4.
‡ French Correspondent's Account—*Times*, 4th July.
§ Numbers not mentioned.
c Napoleon III. Order of the Day, Cavriana, 25th June—*Observer*, 3rd July.
d Telegraphic Despatch, Vienna, July 2. *Times*, July 4.

N.B.—The Loss of the British at
Albuera was ... 39 per cent.
Waterloo, 16th and 18th June, was ... 20 per cent.
Inkermann was ... 27 per cent.

4th July, 1859. E. S. B.
—*Manchester Guardian.*

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*From the Daily News City Article.*)

The transparent compromise by which the Italian difficulty has been settled, is regarded with almost a general feeling of distrust. The conclusion of peace, however, and the cessation of bloodshed, have caused a further important rise in most classes of public securities. The upward movement of the English Funds, nevertheless, received a check to-day, having at length attracted a moderate supply of stock. After several variations, Consols closed ⅛ per cent. below yesterday. The partial reaction in the Funds did not extend to the other securities. Inanimation continued to prevail up to the close of the Stock Exchange, all the markets leaving off very fair. Extreme ease continues to prevail in the Discount Market. The best bills are readily taken in Lombard-street, at 2¼ per cent. It is believed that the weekly court to-morrow (Thursday) the directors will reduce this minimum to 2½ Extreme buoyancy prevails in all the Continental markets. Austrian securities have risen 4 per cent at Amstetdam since Monday. Nothing of importance occurred in bullion at the Bank to-day. Underwriters still require the insertion of the free of capture clause in policies of insurance. Some anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamer Adelaide, which had not reached Newfoundland at the day of the last advices, although 17 days out from Galway. At Lloyd's to-day Insurances were effected at 4 guineas per cent. The usual rate being about 15s.

(*From the Times' City Article.*)

In proportion as the terms of the treaty of the two Emperors comes to be considered, there is a disposition on the part of the public to take advantage of its first effect and numerous realisations, were consequently pressed to day. Consols have touched the price at which they stood before the war commenced, and the settlement just concluded does not furnish a single new guarantee for the progress of civilization or constitutional government on the continent of Europe, and operated with the force of checking the extraordinary buoyancy, with which business commenced. The unlimited supply of money, however, makes itself felt. The moment there is any tendency to reaction from other sources, and little doubt appears to be entertained that at the Weekly Court to-morrow, the Bank rate of Discount will be lowered to 2½ per cent. The Share Markets have again improved. English Railway Stocks closed ½ to 2½ per cent higher. Great Northern, Caledonian, South Eastern, and Berwicks, shewing the principal advance.

COMMERCIAL.—The silk market yesterday was very inactive, and rather excited. China descriptions exhibit a rise of 1s. per lb. The market for other descriptions of produce still retain the firm appearance lately noticed. In the wheat market yesterday sales were effected with difficulty, at the reduction of 3s. to 5s. per qr. established on Monday. The effect of the peace news upon the indigo sales have been to rise prices 3d. to 4d per lb. The price of tin yesterday further advanced £4 per ton. At the iron masters' quarterly meeting at Wolverhampton, the termination of the war was considered likely to give new life to the business.

According to a circular of M. Samuel Mendel, the cessation of hostilities produced excitement in the Manchester markets.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 1st.—Cotton Sales to-day 1,200 Bales at 11¼ to 11½ for middling.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, 26 5; Bank Stock, 222 23; Amberg, Nottingham, and Manchester, 5¾ 6¼; Chester and Holyhead, 49 50; Caledonians, 84 5; Eastern Counties, 59¾ 60¼; East Lancashire, 95; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 72½ 3½; Great Northern, 104-5; Great Northern a., 86; Great Western, 59; Great Western of Canada, 15½-¾; Great Southern and Western, 105-7; London and North Western, 96½; London and South Western, 96-7; Leeds Northern, 48½-9½; South Eastern, 74¼.

There has been a large business doing in Consols, but advanced rates of money have not been maintained. Shares opened very strong and firm, generally improved considerably realising through middle of day with Consols closing firm at nearly highest quotation.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, JULY 14.

OPENING PRICES.
Consols Money and Account ... ... 95¾ ⅞
New Three per Cents. 95⅞ 96

NOON PRICES.
Consols money ... ... 95⅞ ¾ ⅞
New Threes ... ... 96 5⅞ ⅞

Caledonian money, 94-5; Account, 85; East Counties, 59½-60; Great Western, 59-59½; London and North Western, 96½-96¾; London and South Western, 97; Leeds Northern, 49; Midland Stock, 104¾-105½; South Eastern, 74¼-74½ York Newcastle, and Berwick, 85; York and North Midland, 76½-7.

REMARKS.—Consols opened weak at 95¾ to ⅞, and have been alternately buyers and sellers, at 95⅝ all morning, and are now sellers. The arrangement between the two Emperors is not considered satisfactory.

1 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money and Account, ... 95⅞ ¾
New Threes, ... 95⅞ 96

2-15 P.M. PRICES.
Consols money ... ... 95⅞ ¾
New Threes 96⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 14.—Market quieter but steady at yesterday's; advance sales probably about 8 or 10,000. Importations 6,016 previously 38,199.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 14.—Firsts, 100s.; seconds 97s.; thirds, 89s.; fourths, 83s.; fifths, 66s. 2,500 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 14TH.—Oats, 12s. 6d. to 15s.

BUTTER CRANE, 18 THOMAS-STREET, JULY, 14.—Firkin Butter, first quality, 102s. per cwt.; second quality, 96s.; third quality, 90s.; cool butter, 9d. to 11d. per lb.

WIND AND WEATHER.

IRISH.—Belfast, W., dull; Londonderry, N. W; Enniskillen, N.E.; Dundalk, N.; Newry, S.W.; Cork, N.W.; Queenstown, calm; Limerick, N.; Waterford and Bray, N.E.; Kingstown, N.; all fine.

ENGLISH.—Bradford, N.W.; Darlington, N.; Doncaster, N.; Goole, N.E.; Hartlepool, N.; Hull, S.W.; Huddersfield, N.; Leeds, S.W.; Middlesbro, W.; Newcastle, W.; Stockton, S.W.; Sunderland, N.W.; Dover, S.W., light; Deal, N.E., moderate; Chatham, N.E., light; Gravesend do—all fine.

SCOTCH.—Irvine, S.W. Kilmarnock, E. Paisley, W. dull; Port Glasgow, W. dull; Stranraer W.S.W.; Troon, W. dull; Moytown, N.; Ardrossan, N. E.; Castledouglas, N.; Dumfries, N.W.; Glasgow, N.; Gemin, N.; all fine. Greenock, calm dull.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 14.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.
3 per cent consols 95¾
Ditto for new Account 10th August ... 95½
New 3 per cent Stock 95 95¼
Ditto for New Account 10th August ... 95¼ 95 95¼

LOCAL DEBENTURES.
City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d 88

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.
Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500 ... 100

JOINT STOCK BANKS.
Hibernian Bank 33
Royal Bank of Ireland 22½
National Bank 37

STEAM.
City of Dublin Steam Co. 50l. Shares, improved ... 94
Ditto Half Shares 47½
Ditto shares of 1836 ... ... 44½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building ... 52 xd

MISCELLANEOUS.
Consumers' Gas Co 8½

MINES.
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ... 3½
Carysfort Mining Co. (Limited) ... ... [illegible]
Mining Company of Ireland 13

RAILWAYS.
Cork and Bandon 11
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage 11½
Dublin and Wicklow 6
Killarney Junction ... ... [illegible]
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal ... [illegible]

PREFERENCE SHARES.
Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual ... 12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual ... [illegible]
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual ... 100
Waterford and Limerick 6 per cent. redeemable ... [illegible]

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto Account	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 per Cent. Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New 3 per Cent. Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto Account	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JULY 13TH.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. Laslett took the oaths and his seat for the city of Worcester.

Colonel Stuart took the oaths and his seat for Cardiff.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

The following bills were considered and ordered for third reading:—Birmingham, Edrington, and Sutton Coldfield Railway; Isle of Wight Railway (Eastern Section); Llanrwst and Abergele Roads; Norwich and Spalding Railway; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton (re-committed); South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway; and Waveney Valley Railway.

PETITIONS.

A large number of petitions were presented for and against the Endowed Schools bill, and for and against the unconditional abolition of church rates.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

Mr. DILLWYN said that last night he had a letter from Sir John Trelawny, stating, that on account of illness he was unable to come down to move the second reading of this bill. His (Mr. Dillwynn's) name was also on the bill, and he, therefore, moved the second reading on the behalf of his hon. friend. As the question had been so fully discussed in previous sessions he should not think it necessary to make any remarks in moving the second reading.

Mr. DUCANE moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time this day six months. He was prepared to maintain the existing law, with all its imperfections rather than give support to a measure like this which he believed to be one of simple spoliation, and the first step to the destruction of the Establishment of this country (hear, hear). He believed that if the bill were allowed to pass its second reading, all chances of compromise would be retarded. He knew that it had been said that if this bill were allowed to go into committee the friends of church rates might engraft any plans upon it they might be disposed to suggest, but this was a delusion which he was not disposed to encourage. By this bill the Church of England was called upon to stand and deliver, and she had but one of two things to do—either to accede to this request, or to determine upon a formidable resistance (hear, hear). He believed that if church rates were once abolished any subsequent attempt to obtain an equivalent by legislation would be encountered by equal hostility, and would be found impracticable, thus throwing the Church for its dependence upon the somewhat slender reed of voluntary contributions. The hon. gentleman adverted to the various decisions which had been given by the court of law on the subject of church rates, and contended that if such was the state of the law the dissenters had no real grievance to complain of, especially when a majority in vestry could rid themselves of a burden which they felt indisposed to bear. So long as they upheld the principle of an Established Church, they should provide for its maintenance, especially on behalf of the poor, for whose benefit the Church of England was mainly designed (hear, hear, and Oh, oh). He had seen it stated in a speech by a member of that house that not one-third of the people of this country sympathised with or had any connection with the Established Church. This was one of the startling statements with which the honourable member for Birmingham had lately astonished his credulous constituency (laughter.) The honourable member quoted somewhat largely from Mr. Horace Mann's return, with a view to show the inaccuracy of Mr. Bright's views, and from the elaborate documents issued by the "Committee of Laymen on Church Rates," to show the past history of church rates, and the necessity of maintaining them in future. In conclusion, that he should most gladly recognise in a new Parliament and a new ministry any sincere desire to come to a fair and satisfactory solution of the difficulty. He hoped her Majesty's government generally would support the amendment, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not be the only member of the government who would go into the same lobby with the friends of the principle of church rates.

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU, in seconding the amendment, avowed his conviction that the real object of the promoters of the bill was to sever the church from the State. He reminded the house that Lord John Russell, to whom the Liberals were bound to pay respect, had said that we had an hereditary monarchy, an hereditary aristocracy, and a national church, and that they must all stand or fall together. If church rates were abolished, his lordship remarked, it must inevitably tend to the subversion of the Church of England—for, church rates once gone, there would be no agitation for the abolition of tithes.

Mr. BAINES, as an avowed dissenter, supported the second reading of the bill. His opinion was that every church ought to support its own faith and its own ministers, and his motto in reference to the Church of England, when she called upon Dissenters for assistance, was "Hands off" (laughter). Nonconformists maintained their own churches and ministers, sent missionaries abroad, and to a great extent maintained their own poor; and it was not right or decent to compel them to pay for that which they were not attached, and in which they not believe. He believed that the Church of England was very much enfeebled in the large towns with which he was acquainted, in Lancashire and Yorkshire, church rates had been refused, and in all those cases the Church had been infinitely strengthened, and large bodies of clergy had honestly stated that they had been benefited by being thrown upon the voluntary principle.

MR. ADDERLEY contended that as the law now stood there could be no injustice in the levy of church rates. There was a common law obligation on parishioners to maintain the fabric of the Church, and no rate could be made unless the majority of the parishioners were in favor of it. Now, if there could be a grievance under such a state of things, it must be of an infinitesimal character. He recommended that both sides should forego to press for legislation on the subject.

Mr MELLOR supported the bill, and cited many towns in which the churches had been placed in the best possible condition since the abolition of church rates.

Mr. PACKE spoke in favour of the amendment.

Mr. STANILAND said he had recently an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the opinions of the clergy of the diocese of Lincoln, and as he did not doubt that the same opinions were shared by the clergy throughout the country, he might say that no modification of the church rate would be satisfactory to them. Under these circumstances he saw no course but to vote for the second reading of the bill.

Mr. HENNESSY as a Roman Catholic said he was astonished how the supporters of this bill could deny that it was an assault upon the Church of England. He thought that Roman Catholic members should be very cautious how they supported Protestant Dissenters in these attacks upon the establishment. He considered it to be his duty to support the Church of England whenever it was assailed, and, therefore he should have pleasure in supporting the amendment.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that returns had been received, from 10,749 parishes, being an average of seven years ending September, 1858. It appeared that the gross amount expended for all purposes of church rate was £635,000. He omitted all amounts under £1,000. That annual expenditure was made up in this manner:—Repairs of the church and churchyard, £360,000; the celebration of Divine worship, £173,000; other purposes, £95,000. That might be taken as the present expenditure of the church-rate. The receipts out of which that charge is defrayed were as follows:—Gross amount received, according to the same return, £580,000 a year, made up out of these three items—church rates, £263,000; special endowments, £43,000; voluntary contributions £269,000. They did not know what the total assessment for the church rate was, but they knew the total amount of the county assessment. The assessment upon which the county rate was made was £64,900,000, and a penny rate would give £270,000. Assuming that the church rate was made upon half that amount, it would require two pence in the pound upon the whole of the property. That being the case, it was not likely that the objection arose from the severity of the burden, but from other causes, conscientious objections, for example, and the difficulties which had sprung up owing to the formation of ecclesiastical districts, the parishioners living in a new district been bound to maintain their own church as well as the mother church of the parish. The right hon. gentleman reviewed the provisions of Mr. Walpole's bill, and expressed his opinion that the landowners would never have consented to tax themselves in the way that bill proposed, in order to provide an equivalent for the present church rate. Another plan was a transfer of the rate from the occupier to the landlord. He believed that such a plan would have succeeded some years ago, but now it would practically take away all power from the vestry, and the maintenance of the church might depend upon a single individual. Another plan suggested was, that a rate should be levied upon members of the Church exclusively, Dissenters being exempted. He admitted that he saw great advantage in that system, and he had frequently endeavoured to recommend to the House, a measure founded upon that principle. When he proposed it, it was rejected by the other side, and he did not think it would be possible for the government to induce the House to accept such a compromise. He believed that if this compulsory tax of £263,000 a year were to cease, there would be no diminution of the funds out of which churches might be erected or maintained. Therefore, he regarded one of the main objections to the abolition of church rates as utterly chimerical. At the same time he considered that it was an objection to the bill, that it relieved property from a tax to which it was liable, and to which in most rural parishes there was no objection. Believing that none of the plans for compromise which had been suggested would succeed, and that they would be keeping up a fruitless struggle in maintaining the present plan, he should vote for the second reading of the bill. Supposing this bill to be passed, he would throw out the suggestion that it might be possible to construct an organization in the form of a parochial system which might be applicable where the local funds might prove sufficient. Where the local funds were inadequate, it might be feasible to constitute a diocesan board which should have similar powers with respect to the receipt and collection of money, and the distribution of grants as subsidies in aid of parishes where the rates were not sufficient.

Lord J. MANNERS defended the bill introduced by Mr. Walpole, which he considered a liberal compromise. The bill now before the house had not for its object the relief of conscientious Dissenters, but the subversion of one of the great principles of the English constitution.

Lord FERMOY denied the statement made by Mr. Hennessy that this bill was an attack upon the Church. He contended that it was calculated to strengthen the Church. When Lord Derby was in office, some years since he abolished the church rates in Ireland, suppressed ten bishoprics in Ireland, and yet never within the memory of living men was the Church of Ireland stronger than at present.

Mr. DRUMMOND said that the object of the bill was to get rid of an Established Church, and every one who voted for this bill would vote against the principle of an Established Church. It was hypocrisy to think the contrary.

Lord PALMERSTON said he had never hitherto voted for such a bill as the present, but he intended to vote for the second reading of the bill now before the House. He found that the opinion of the public out of doors in Parliament had been so strongly expressed that he considered he had no right to maintain his original views upon the point. He saw district churches of great beauty erected and maintained in various parts of the country without church rates, and he saw no reason why parish churches might not be maintained in the same way. He had no doubt that dissenters would be found to contribute to the maintenance of churches when the rates were removed.

Mr. DISRAELI reminded the house that district churches were not creations of yesterday, but were in existence when the noble lord spoke of church rates in a very different vein. The hon. baronet (Sir T. Trelawny) was of opinion that church rates should be unconditionally abolished. Her Majesty's government were of opinion that these ought to be supplied, and he contended that they ought not to support any proposition which did not meet the necessity.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not consider that there was any injustice in church rates, and he could not support any abolition on that ground; but he should give his adherence to the bill on the ground that public feeling had strongly declared in its favour. He believed that if church rates were abolished the churches would be maintained as completely as they were at the present time.

The house divided, and the numbers were—

For the second reading 263 | Against it... ... 193
Majority 70

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow

SALMON FISHERY BILL.

This bill was read a second time.

TRAMWAYS (IRELAND) BILL.

This bill was read a second time.

RAILWAY COMPANIES ARBITRATION BILL.

This bill was read a second time.

SETTLED ESTATES ACT (1856) AMENDMENT.

Mr. WHITESIDE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Settled Estates Act, 1856. The bill was read a first time.

The House adjourned at half-past five.

DIVISION ON THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Order read for resuming adjourned debate on Question (7th July), "That the bill be now read a second time:"—Question again proposed:—Debate resumed:—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word, "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day three months:—"—(Mr. Newdegate). Question proposed, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question:—"—Debate arising; Motion made, and Question put, "That the Debate be now adjourned;"—(Colonel Dickson.) The House divided; Ayes, 142. Noes 210.

MINORITY—AYES, 142.

Adderley, Chas.	Hamilton, J. H.	Packe, Charles
Astell, J. H.	Hanbury, R.	Pakenham, Col.
Baring, Thomas	Hardy, G.	Pakington, Sir J.
Barrow, Wm.	Hayes, Sir E.	Papillon, P.
Beach, Wm. W.	Henley, Joseph.	Parker, Major
Bective, Earl	Heygate, Sir F.	Pevensey, Lord
Bentinck, George	Hill, Lord E.	Pigott, Francis
Beresford, Wm.	Hoare, Joseph	Potts, George
Bond, J. W.	Holford, Robert	Powys, P. L.
Booth, Sir R.	Hood, Sir A.	Pugh, D. (Carm.)
Bovill, W.	Horsfall, Thomas	Quinn, P.
Bridges, Sir B.	Howes, E.	Ridley, Sir M.
Brooks, Robert	Humberston, P.	Rogers, J. J.
Bruce, Cummins	Hume, W. F.	Rolt, J.
Burghley, Lord	Hunt, G. W.	Salt, Thomas.
Cairns, Sir H.	Jervis, Capt.	Sclater-Booth, G.
Cartwright, Col.	Kelly, Sir F.	Selwyn, Charles
Close, M. C.	Kendall, N.	Seymer, H. Ker
Cobbold, John	Kennard, R. W.	Smith, Abel
Cochrane, A. D.	King, James	Somerset, Colonel
Codrington, Sir W.	Kinnaird, A.	Spooner Richard
Cole, Colonel	Knatchbull, W. F.	Stanhope, Banks
Cole, J. Lowry	Knightley, R.	Stirling, William
Conolly, Thomas	Langton, Wm. H.	Steuart A.
Corry, Henry	Leeke, Adm.	Stuart, Major
Dawson, Robert	Lefroy, A.	Sturt, Henry
Du Cane, C.	Leslie, Chas.	Taylor, Colonel
Duncombe, A.	Lindsey, Col.	Thynne, Ed. E.
Duncombe, W.	Long, Walter	Tollemache, J.
Earle, R. A.	Longfield, R.	Torrens, R.
East, Sir James	Lyall, George	Upton, Major
Edwards, Major	Malins, R.	Vallefort, Ld.
Egerton, Sir P.	Manners, Lord J.	Vance, John
Estcourt, Thos. H.	March, Earl	Vansittart, W.
Farquhar, Sir M.	Miles, Sir Wm.	Verner, W.
Fellowes, Edward	Miller, T. J.	Vernon, L. V.
Forester, Colonel	Montgomery, Sir G.	Walpole, Spencer
Galway, Vis.	Moody, Charles	Watlington, J.
Gard, R. S.	Morgan, Major	Whiteside, James
George, John	Mowbray, John	Woodd, Basil
Gilpin, Colonel	Mundy, W.	Wyndham, Sir H.
Gladstone, Capt.	Mure, D.	Wynn, Colonel
Gordon, Chas. W.	Naas, Lord	Wynne, Charles
Gore, J. R. O.	Newark, Visc.	TELLERS.
Gore, Wm. O.	Newdegate, Chas.	Dickson, Col.
Greenall, Gilbert.	Nicol, W.	Hamilton, Ld C.
Griffith, C.D.	North, Colonel	
Grogan, Edward		

MAJORITY—NOES, 210.

Acton, Sir J. D.	Ewart, Joseph	Monsell, W. M.
Adam, W. P.	Ewing, H. E.	Monson, Wm.
Agar-Ellis, L.	Fenwick, Henry	North, Fred.
Agnew, Sir A.	Ferguson, Col.	O'Connell, Capt. D.
Andover, Lord	Ferguson, Sir R.	O'Donoghoe, The
Antrobus, E.	Fermoy, Lord.	O'Ferrall, More
Atherton, Wm.	Finlay, A. S.	Ogilvy, Sir J.
Ayrton, A. S.	Fitzgerald, J. D.	Paget, Charles
Bagwell, John	Foley, John, H.	Palmerston, Lord
Baillie, Crawshay	Foljambe, F.	Paxton, Sir J.
Baines, E.	Fortescue, F. D.	Peacock, G.
Ball, Edward	Fortescue, C.	Pease, H.
Baring, Alex. H.	Fox, William.	Peel, Sir A.
Baring, Thos. G.	Freeland, H.	Perry, Sir T.
Bass, Michael	Gavin, Major	Peto, Sir S.
Baxter, Wm.	Gibson, Thomas	Pilkington Jas.
Bazley, Thos.	Gilpin, Chas.	Pinney, Colonel.
Beamish, Francis	Glyn, George G.	Pollard, Urquhart.
Beecroft, Geo.	Greene, John	Ponsonby, A.
Biggs, John	Greenwood, J.	Portman, W.
Black, Adam	Grey, Sir G.	Price, W. Philip
Bouverie, P. P.	Grey, R. W.	Puller, C. W.
Bowyer, George	Gurdon, B.	Ramsden, Sir J.
Boyd, John	Hadfield, George	Raynam, Lord
Bramston, Thomas	Handley, J.	Ricardo, Osman
Brand, Henry	Hankey, T.	Ridley, George
Bristow, A.	Hardcastle, J.	Robartes, Thomas
Brocklehurst, J.	Hassard, Michael	Robertson, D.
Browne, Lord J.	Headlam, T.	Roebuck, J.
Buchanan, W.	Heneage, F.	Rothschild, I.
Buller, Jas. W.	Henley, Lord	Roupell, Wm.
Bury, Viscount	Hennessy, John	Russell, Hastings
Buxton, Chas.	Hodgkinson, G.	Russell, Arthur
Byng, George	Holland, Edwd.	Russell, F.
Caird, James	Holmesdale, Lord.	Saint Aubyn, J.
Calthorpe, F.	Hornby, W.	Salt, Titus
Campbell, W. F.	Howard, C. W.	Schnieder, H.
Cardwell, E.	Ingham R.	Scholefield, W.
Castlerosse, Lord	James, Edwin	Scott, Sir W.
Cave, S.	Jervoise, Sir J. C.	Scully, Vincent
Cavendish, W.	Johnstone, Sir J.	Sheridan, R. B.
Clifford, C. C.	Kershaw, James	Smith, M. T.
Clinton, Lord R.	Kinglake, J. A.	Smith, M.
Clive, George	Kinglake, A. W.	Stanley, Lord
Cogan, W. H.	Knatchbull, H.	Stansfield, J.
Colebrook, Sir E.	Labouchere, H.	Steward, Sir M.
Collier, R. P.	Lacon, Sir E.	Sullivan, M.
Collins, T.	Laing, S.	Tempest, Ld. A.
Corbally, M.	Lanagan, J.	Tite William
Craufurd, Edw.	Lawson, W.	Trefusis, C.
Crawford, R. W.	Leathem, E.	Turner, J. A.
Crossley, Frank	Leatham, W.	Vandeleur, Col.
Dalglish, R.	Levinge, Sir R.	Waldron, L.
Davey, Richard	Lewis, Sir George	Walter, John
Davie, Sir H.	Liddell, H. G.	Walters, R.
Deasy, Rickard	Locke, Joseph	Way, A. E.
Denison, W. H.	Locke, John	Wemyss, J. H.
Denman, Geo.	Lowe, Robert	Western, S.
Dillwyn, Lewis	Lysley, W. J.	Westhead, J. P.
Disraeli, Benj.	Mackie, J.	Whalley, G. H.
Douglas, Sir C.	M'Mahon, P.	Whitbread, S.
Duff, M. E. G.	Maguire, John	White, Colonel
Dunbar, Sir W.	Martin, James	Wilson, James
Dunkellin, Lord	Massey, William	Winnington, Sir T.
Dunne, Col.	Mellor, John	Wood, Sir Chas.
Egerton, Wm.	Mitchell, Thomas	Woods, H.
Ennis, John	Mildmay, St. J.	Wyvill, M.
Esmonde, J.	Miller, W.	Yorke, Eliot
Euston, Earl	Mills, Thomas	TELLERS.
Evans, T. W.	Moncreiff, Jas.	Somerville, Sir W.
Ewart, William	Monk, C. J.	Herbert, H. A.

DINNER TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

A grand dinner was given yesterday evening by the Worshipful Company of Grocers at their Hall, on the occasion of presenting his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Sir John Lawrence with the freedom of that ancient company. Mr. Charles Hilhouse, the Master of the Company, presided, and was supported on his right hand by the Duke of Cambridge, and on his left by Sir John Lawrence. Among the company present we particulary noticed Sir T. Fremantle, General Lawrence, Admiral Lambert, Sir G. Turner, the Recorder of London, Mr. Dobree, Mr. Baring, Col. Tyrwhitt Mr. Pugh, Mr. George Lawrence, Mr. Steinmetz, and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald. The vocal talents of Miss Dolby, Miss Maria Moss, and Madame Steinmetz, assisted by Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Sims Reeves, under the direction of Mr. H. Blagrove, enlivened the evening's proceedings. The beautiful ballad of the "Bay of Dublin" by Lady Dufferin being given with exquisite pathos and with a simplicity befitting the words by Miss Dolby, while Mr. Sims Reeves was not less successful in the ballad of "Phœbe dearest, tell, oh tell me," which had been substituted, in consequence of the peace, for a more warlike composition from *Judas Maccabæus*.

After the usual loyal toasts had been proposed and warmly received.

The Master, in proposing the "Army and Navy," said that he [illegible] portant news of peace which had been established between the two belligerent parties. He thought the news of peace would be received throughout England with as cordial feelings as by those who were engaged in war (hear, hear), because our sympathies were well known to be enlisted in favour of the oppressed. This peace, however, so suddenly concluded bade us look at home, and consider what might be the condition of this country if suddenly attacked. It behoved us to take heed that our defence should be in that situation which, without inviting attack, might be ready to meet any emergency and he characterised it as a sign of a most niggardly economy, when the vast interests of the country were considered, to prate and seek for peace without being most efficiently prepared for war. He coupled with the toasts the names of the Duke of Cambridge and of Admiral Lambert. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Cambridge (who was most enthusiastically received with clapping and loud and long continued cheering), said, that in consequence of the enthusiastic manner in which the toast had been received he felt less hesitation in inflicting a few observations upon them. In regard to the peace lately concluded he entirely agreed with the opinions which had fallen from the chairman, and in regard to war, he was glad to say that a sympathy which was formerly indulged by military men alone was now, in a wise and considerate manner, engaging the attention of all Englishmen (hear, hear). At a moment like the present it was natural to revert to peaceful views, but he was glad to see that, while desirous of peace, the people of this country had not rushed wildly to that conclusion (hear, hear). Alluding to an opininion which had been expressed in the House of Lords (by Lord Granville) that the present opportunity was ill fitted to bring forward such questions, he asked was it inopportune, because we were not in that state of defence which rendered such discussions useless? He congratulated the meeting that the country was at length awakened to the necessity of taking effectual measures for placing these kingdoms in the state of defence in which they ought to be, and that the necessity for giving way to the disgraceful panics in which we from time to time indulged, was rapidly disappearing. In regard to the army and navy, he believed that the two services were never in a better condition than at the present time, so far as the means granted gave the authorities the power of acting. The spirit of the day was one of progress and improvement, and it was in this spirit, in spite of the complaints of inventors to the contrary, that he had endeavoured to fulfil his duties as Commander-in chief. Reverting to the chances of war and invasion, he expressed his opinion that should the hour come, as it might come, when this country must put forth its strength, it would not be found wanting, but meet with that result which we all hope for and expect, (cheers).

Sir G. Lambert briefly returned thanks for the Navy.

Mr. W. Ruck, the clerk of the company, then read the subjoined addresses:—

"In testimony of the high sense of respect entertained by the Worshipful Company of Grocers (a fraternity famed for its antiquity, and the Royal, noble and illustrious persons who have been enrolled amongst its members) towards His Royal Highness General George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c., on account of his attachment to the Queen, his courage and valour displayed on the field of battle, the distinguished ability, energy, and success with which, as Commander-in-Chief, he has conducted the military affairs off the British empire, and for his liberal support of the public charities of the metropolis, the Court of Assistants unanimously resolved to elect his Royal Highness into freedom of the said Company."

"In testimony of the high sense of esteem entertained by the Worshipful Company of Grocers for the Right Hon. Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, who, by his distinguished loyalty, integrity, and ability in the services rendered to his Sovereign and country during the late Indian rebellion, and, by his reliance upon the Giver of all wisdom, not only maintained the peace and security, of the Punjab, whereof he was Chief Commissioner, but mainly contributed to the suppression of the outbreak in the Bengal Presidency and the preservation of India to the British Crown, and at the same time established a name which will be lastingly associated with those of the noblest benefactors of that country by his unremitting and zealous effort to secure its prosperity and the elevation of the native character by the promotion of social order and the diffusion of education founded upon Christianity."

The addresses, which were beautifully emblazoned on parchment and enclosed in elegant boxes, were then presented in brief and eulogistic terms to the Duke of Cambridge and to Sir J. Lawrence by the Master.

The Duke of Cambridge, in returning thanks for the honour conferred on him, and that the honour was doubly satisfactory from the fact that it was associated with the name of a most illustrious, and also civil servant of this country—he means Sir John Lawrence. (Hear, hear.) As to the cheers which that name excited, he would only tell them that in honouring Sir John Lawrence they honoured themselves. He concluded by thanking them for the honour they had done him in making him a member of their ancient and honourable company. (Loud cheers.)

Sir John Lawrence returned the company his grateful and heartfelt thanks for the honour they had done him. He was conscious that it was paid to few men in his position. The way in which his name had been received was a sufficient reward, if he required any reward, for what he had done. ("Hear," and cheers.) It had been said that no man ought to be called happy before he died, but on this present occasion he thought he presented a very fair proof to the contrary. In his own country and among his own friends and fellow citizens what greater reward could he have asked for or expected than the way in which his name has been received, and in which the freedom of the company has been conferred on him? He had received great honours from his Sovereign and his country, and he felt highly satisfied with the honours he had received. (Cheers.) Referring to what had passed in India, he said that in the circumstances in which they had been involved they had felt the force of the remarks of the eloquent and noble historian of this country when he asks:—

"How can man die better
"Than facing fearful odds,
"For the ashes of his fathers
"And the temples of his gods?"

If they had died in that struggle, as many better men did, they were convinced they should have died with honor. (Loud cheers). The Master had referred to the names of two men, than whom England had not produced greater. Such men as Wilson and Nicholson of Delhi. As for himself he did not believe that any man could have been surrounded with better men, and he should be wanting to them and himself if he refrained from mentioning their names. The services of such men as Chamberlayne, Cotton, Edwards, Daly, Coke, Wylde, Green, Reed of the Ghoorkas, Fagan, and Toombes of the Artillery, Hodson, Quentin Battie, Rothney Watson, Samuel Brown, and Alec Taylor of the Royal Bengal Engineers, and of others so numerous that he would not trouble the company by enumerating them, could not be passed over in silence. Deeply sensible as he was of the services of his subordinates, he had hitherto refrained from mentioning their names from the sole fear of making invidious distinctions. He concluded by thanking them for the honour which they had that evening conferred upon him (loud and prolonged cheering).

Mr. Baring subsequently responded "The Worshipful Company of Grocers, and may they flourish for ever, root and branch.

After a variety of other toasts the company broke up at a late hour.

THE LATE RIOTS AT TUAM.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE BURNING OF THE SCHOOL-HOUSE.

TUAM, MONDAY.—The late disgraceful proceedings at Tuam are still fresh in the minds of the public, and it will be remembered that the school-house, the property of the Lord Bishop of Tuam, and occupied by the Christian Brothers, was burned to the ground on the days of the 16th and 17th of June.

Proceedings were instituted against several persons who distinguished themselves in this wholesale destruction of property, by the Crown, and to-day, at twelve o'clock, the proceedings commenced, at which hour the court was, of course, crowded.

The magistrates on the bench were—John J. Bodkin, Esq., Chairman; W. J. Burke, Esq., W. M. Day, Esq., B. Andrew, Esq., J. J. Butler, Esq., R.M.; Cor. J. O'Kelly, Esq., R. Henry, Esq., J. J. Browne, Esq., A. N. Blake, Esq., and J. J. Bodkin, Esq., being, perhaps, the largest number of magistrates which sat at Petty Sessions Court in Tuam for some time before.

John Blakeney Esq., Crown-solicitor for the County Galway, prosecuted the prisoners, and Mr. Higgins and Mr. Tully defended them.

John Martin, Esq., solicitor, Dublin, watched the proceedings on behalf of Lord Plunket.

The evidence was principally of the strongest character, the constabulary being the only witnesses examined, with the exception of a man named Fair. Several of the witnesses proved clearly that the persons charged were implicated in the affair, and took a prominent part in burning and breaking down the house. Some of them were employed in tearing up the flooring and carrying it to the spot where the fire was strongest; others in breaking the roof with heavy sticks; others armed with crowbars, knocking out the window-frames, and tearing down the door-posts, while some were engaged in carrying chips and laths which had been torn from the ceiling, piling them under the stairs and then setting fire to them. It is rather astonishing that the police were drawn up near the house while the work of demolition was going on, and were witnesses of it; but still no steps were taken to quench the fire or arrest any of the persons who were proved by them to have broken the house, and increased the conflagration by throwing timber into the fire. The proceedings terminated at six o'clock, when the magistrates directed informations to be received against ten of the parties, the remainder being discharged. The defendants were ordered to find bail for their appearance—themselves in £40, and two sureties in £20 each, which was immediately given.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN—Wind, calm fine. Arrived—Currency, Quebec, Cork; Nova Zalia, St. Ubes, St. Helena; Cleveland, [illegible]

SERIOUS RIOT IN KINSALE.

Considerable excitement exists through the city to-day in consequence of a report of a serious riot having taken place at Kinsale on yesterday evening. The only authentic particulars which have yet reached us are, that a body of soldiers to the number of 212 with 5 officers were despatched by the 2 a.m. mail train this morning from Cork Barracks to Kinsale; also, a troop of the Scots Greys, under the immediate command of Major-General Eden and the Antrim Militia Artillery 400 strong were brought here by the 11 o'clock a.m. train from Kinsale, numbers of them it is said severely hurt. Report says that a party of the Militia had been celebrating the time-honoured anniversary of July 12th, by offering libations to the "pious and immortal memory" of the great and good King William, when some of the towns people, taking offence, a row ensued, in which the militia were worsted, and had to make a precipitate retreat to the barracks. Having procured a reinforcement, they again issued forth, and commenced an indiscriminate attack on the inhabitants; sparing neither age nor sex; houses were gutted and demolished the convent was broken into, and the worst scenes of the disgraceful Belfast riots were re-enacted in our peaceful little southern town. In the present imperfect state of our information, we cannot say whether any lives were lost, and it would be premature to offer any opinion as to which party were the aggressors; but if on investigation it should prove that the offending parties were those who should be *par excellence* the protectors of the peace, we hope the Government will see the necessity of adopting such prompt and decided measures as will preven any danger of the recurrence of such disgraceful exhibitions on the part of her paid servants.—*Cork Herald.*

THE REVIVALS IN ULSTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY EXPRESS

Woods Parsonage, Ballyronan, July 6.

DEAR SIR—Might I beg the favour of the insertion of this letter in your paper? If you think it necessary you can state my name.—Most faithfully your's,

G. S GREER.

SIR—Having just seen a letter from Dr. Sadlier, addressed to *Saunder's News Letter*, giving an account of his experience in his late visit to Belfast, and his opinion formed from that experience, of the present revival in Ulster, I beg the great favour of a space in your valuable paper to state a few words in reply, not from any desire of notoriety, but from a most sincere wish to express the words of truth, with earnest prayer that my poor feeble words may prevent some Christian brothers from being led to reason in a similar strain, and, consequently as I firmly believe, to keep themselves in pain and doubt.

My particular reason for thus writing is this!—I think I am peculiarly fitted to,—in some measure,—removed the doubts which have arisen in Dr. Sadlier's, mind, and which are by him so fairly expressed, inasmuch as I myself have felt them all, have for weeks gone over this field of reasoning, and know well every stumbling-block that lies there, and—thanks be to Almighty God!—I know them now to be all powerless and vain.

I have been for nearly ten years incumbent of a large and populous rural district in the North of Ireland, one comparatively early visited by the present movement. We heard of it in spring as causing great excitement in a neighbouring county, and when it reached ourselves we were, therefore, in some sort prepared.

Its commencement here was remarkable: public meetings had been held by some of those who had themselves felt its effects, and soon afterwards we had several cases of conversion similar to those known elsewhere. Some of them were members of the Established Church, and I visited them with the anxious prayer and firm determination to know and follow the simple truth. I continued actively engaged for four days; I examined all, and reasoned upon all; and the conclusion I arrived at was this, that the people were labouring under a deep error,—that these cases of striking down and deep feeling, mingled with suffering, which I witnessed, were either the effects of strong mental excitement acting on nervous constitutions, or else of some new and strange epidemic. When I formed my opinion I stated it openly, and the reasons for its formation, and they were these:—

I saw that they were principally females who had been affected; several of them comparatively young. I saw that in general it was subsequently to their attendance at meetings where strong language, pictures of hell and of future punishment, had been used, that these cases occurred. I marked, too, the symptoms: violent heaving of the chest, quivering of the whole frame, and cries of anguish; and I reflected, Can this be other than some bodily disease? and reason answered *no*; and I said no; and, fearless of what my people thought, I stated what I then believed the truth.

Dark fears, too, for the consequences in the future came over me. I dreaded re-action, the triumph of the Enemy, the injury to vital truth; I dreaded the loss of church discipline, the inroad of disorder, the commencement of some new sect whose mark of brotherhood should be their bodily suffering, and which might prove most destructive to the Church of the Redeemer. Thus I feared, thus I acted, but now did I feel most thoroughly miserable; in fact, I seemed to be like a man bewildered; I could see no way before me, no certain ground of peace, the utmost, and so I believe it to have been. Oh! the darkness—Oh! the misery of that time. Still I laboured on, and pointed them to the Lord, and prayed, earnestly prayed that He would in mercy guard me from error, and, if in darkness grant His glorious light and—thanks be ever to His holy name!—that prayer was answered; the light came on my mind gradually like the morning's dawn upon the mountains, as certain and as sure.

I saw things occurring which destroyed the very foundation of my first reasoning,—I saw effects produced the very opposite to what I feared,—I saw instances which proved that it was no human agency, no disease, no excitement,—I saw proofs on proofs that it was the mighty power and that alone, of the Spirit of the living God. I saw old and young struck down in their quiet homes, in our church, and in our fields. I saw the symptoms of all the same; deep sense of earnest prayer to the Lord Jesus, and Him alone, followed by lasting peace.

I saw, too, vice arrested as by the arm of God; the drunkard, sober; the blasphemer, a blasphemer no more; in the dwellings of disorder, hymns to the Redeemer's name ascending from earnest hearts. I saw, too, the fears for our Church were but phantoms of the night. Never before was the attendance there so crowded,—never before the prayers so earnest; literally the old view is proved correct, for every day is proved correct, for every day is a Sabbath.

And what, now, for myself? I can say I have peace, such as I have never known before,—peace arising from a sense of my Redeemer's love and my Redeemer's care. If my feelings continue in their present course I will not need to die to taste of heaven.—I taste it here before,—

Yours, &c., AN ARMAGH INCUMBENT.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The following are the resolutions unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, in connection with the report on the state of religion:

"1. Resolved—That this Assembly desires to express profound thankfulness to God that it has pleased Him to pour out His Spirit on so many of the congregations; and it recognises with reverence and awe, and, at the same time, with inexpressible joy, that sovereign and infinite grace which, notwithstanding our many shortcomings, has bestowed on us such evident and abundant tokens of the Divine favour.

"2. That in the new and unprecedentedly solemn circumstances in which this Church is placed, the Assembly deeply feels the need of being directed by the wisdom from on high, and would therefore now call on Him who 'giveth liberally and upbraideth not,' to bestow the 'Spirit of power, and of love, and of a sound mind, that we may know what we ought to do in this time of special visitation."

"3. That, while the Assembly leaves to ministers to deal in Christian wisdom with individual cases as they arise, it would earnestly remind the brethren of the necessity of guarding, on the one hand, against cherishing undue suspicions of the reality of the work of the Holy Spirit, and on the other against adopting any mode of procedure whereby our people may be led to mistake bodily impressions, or even deep convictions of sin, for genuine conversion to God.

"4, That the Assembly, whilst gladly recognising as one of the most marked evidences of the genuineness of this work, the fact stated by all the brethren, that it has been originated and promoted by means of that system of saving truth set forth in the standards of this Church, viz., the Westminster Catechisms and Confession of Faith, would, nevertheless, earnestly entreat all our ministers and members of which against the introduction, from any quarter, of error, either in doctrine or practice, lest Satan should get an advantage over us, and the Spirit of Truth be provoked to withdraw."

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.

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supplied by Messrs. DAVIES, Surgeon-Dentist, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET (nine doors from Sackville-street), are incorrodible, cheapest and best, and ensure by their [illegible] successful and painless method the greatest comfort, perfect mastication and articulation. Unsightly [illegible] entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible.

DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement: it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed. (Consultation free.) Stopping or Extracting a Tooth 2s. 6d; a Single Tooth, from 5s.; a Set, from £3 5s. A perfect fit in every case guaranteed. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed by Messrs. DAVIES, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN, (nine doors from Sackville-street).

Foreign Intelligence

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The following is the letter of our Paris correspondent, dated Tuesday, 6 p.m.:—

An Imperial salute of 101 guns, fired from the Esplanade of the Invalides, at 1 o'clock to-day, announced to all Paris that some most important event had followed hard on the interview between the two Emperors so lately in hostile array against each other. An event which deserved to be saluted by the harmless thunder of artillery could be nothing else than a Peace Treaty,—and such a hope was sufficient to rouse peope from the mental and physical inaction which a fierce sun has now for many days almost burnt into them. Every one inquired of his neighbour, "What was all the noise about?" It was soon known, and it flew about the city like lightning; it has already been flashed to every corner of France that a treaty of peace was actually signed yesterday between the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French; and what is a still greater innovation, and which merits the reprobation of professional diplomatists, the work was done without the knowledge, much less the aid, of either minister or plenipotentiary. M. Walewski has been as much taken by surprise as any one; he knew no more about the armistice or treaty than did the Chinese figure in the Rue Vivienne. Napoleon III. subverts all notions of the regular bred diplomatist, as his uncle, General Buonaparte, puzzled Beaulieu and Warmser by his original and irregular strategy.

Such is the close of the war with Austria, and such, I presume, is the solution of "the Italian question," about which so much has been said and written since the 1st of January. We hear of no stipulations in favour of Hungary, nor indeed of any other nationality. We must conclude, then, that MM. Kossuth, Klapka, and the other Hungarian patriots who figured lately, were introduced merely to hasten the *denouement* of the melodrame. How the Italian patriots will take it a few days must tell; how the Liberals generally, of whom the *Siècle* is the organ, the following, which appeared in its columns this morning, may show:—

"Two hypotheses have been proposed; either Italy was to be free from the Alps to the Adriatic, or Austria was to dominate over the whole of the Peninsula. France rose, took up arms, gained victories: and no sacrifice was spared our glorious country for the success of the first hypothesis.

"Italy, then, will be free, according to engagements contracted in presence of the whole world—free from the Alps to the Adriatic. When we passed the Mincio, and when our victorious legions began the sieges of Verona, Peschiera, and Mantua, the partisans of the policy of concessions got alarmed. They spoke about an independent Archduke at Venice, and some sort of Germanic combination for the occupation of the fortresses and the famous quadrangle. But the object of the war would not be attained if Austria had a single foot in Italy, even by proxy, and if the fortresses on the Mincio and the Adige were not Italian. Can the keys of Lombardy and of Italy be confided to any but Italians?

"What we are enabled to tell adversaries of the war in Italy, the political speculators of the morrow, is, that outside the programme (the Emperor') announced at the opening of the campaign all seems to us a falsehood—and all must be false. Let but a single Austrian soldier remain in Italy—but the minutest Austrian influence there abide, and we shall have to begin everything again in a few years. The invincible courage of our soldiers, their generous blood will have been shed in vain. History teaches us how Austria acts in matters of domination. Therefore *no Austria, no Austrian influence in Italy*—such, in our opinion, which, thank Heaven, has many adherents, is the strict execution of the French programme.

"The corollary of this programme is the complete expulsion of all those petty Princes, who, since 1815, were in permanent complicity with Austria for the absorption of Italy. If a single one of them be tolerated it is evident that his state would become the centre of the counter revolution—not only Italian, but even European."

The *Siècle* then settles the condition for the Pope—the city of Rome for a residence, and a voluntary subscription by the Catholic Powers for his maintenance.

Now, it is clear that the terms of peace above mentioned by no means complete the plan sketched by the *Siècle*, whatever value they may have otherwise. Sufficient time has not elapsed since the news became known to ascertain to any great extent what impression has been prodnced in public by these tidings. To a certain point, however, I have inquired [illegible] made; but of the terms in which it is made not many approve as a whole; a great many highly, and it may be unjustly, disapprove. In some cases, I should say, the effect was decidedly bad. The section of the Catholic party, whose organ is the *Univers*, will naturally be pleased at the exaltation of the Pope, though they deplore the expulsion of Austria from Lombardy. We have some angry criticism about the off-hand manner in which Lombardy is tossed by the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of the French, and by this last to the King of Sardinia. The Lombard people appear as having no interest in the question.

So far as externals go, the theatres and public offices are decorated with flags, and I suppose we shall have illuminations.

Something is said about the Emperor going to the Rhine after his return from Italy, but if the only foundation for movements in Germany be the rumour that his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, Commander-in-Chief of the 5th corps of the army of Italy has just asked for the map of that county to be forwarded to him, I confess I have very little apprehension.—*Times*.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, Tuesday Evening.—The firing of guns at one o'clock this afternoon told us the deed was done, and that the Peace Treaty was signed at Vallafranca this morning, a complete counter part in every point of the First Consul's act at Campo Formio. Venice is handed over to be more enslaved than ever. Lombardy is presented to Piedmont, and the rest is a muddle, so far as we know. The stock Exchange is in raptures, but long-headed folks shake the head and shrug the shoulders. Campo Formio was soon found inadequate, and Lord John Russell has very recently characterised that transaction. To say a word more would be premature.

A paris paper says that on the anniversary of this day (12th July), forty-four years ago, a Prussian, one Gherart Lebrecht Von Blucher, had mined and was about to blow up the bridge of Iena over the Seine. I don't profess to see farther into a milestone than most people, but I have my own reasons for announcing to England a new and utterly unforeseen shifting of Imperial policy at the Tuileries. An alliance with Austria for the purpose of checking the supremacy of Prussia in Germany, and possibly regaining for France the Rhenish frontier with the help of Vienna, is a contingency for which Cabinets may look out. The next great war in Europe will take a decidedly sectarian character.

Veuillot, who has no personal weight, but is merely a foul mouth-piece, kindly informs England to-day that Russia and the United States of America have decided on Cuba and Canada being annexed by Jonathan with the assent of France, Spain to be indemnified by the restoration of Gibraltar, Russia to have her "coaling station at Malta." These are the ravings of a maniac, but of a dangerous one.

The Independance Belge of yesterday was stopped in Paris to-day. I hear it revealed something unpalatable. Meanwhile *L'Invalide Russe*, which is official in St. Petersburgh, devotes a large space to vigorous denunciations of the means employed to enforce rule at Perugia, and it is quite possible that the Legations, as well as Piedmont, may have to claim Russian protection against the treaty of Villafranca. Kalbermatten, the Swiss bludgeon-man, not content with declaring Ancona in state of siege, has crept along the shore to Fano, and levied black mail on that small town, under pretence that it was "disaffected." A portion of this money must be paid by the wife of a Fano gentleman, who is sister to Dr. Wiseman. The Romagna will assuredly not be reduced to its old chronic anarchy without a serious struggle.

A speech delivered at Zurich (9th July) by the president of that rifle gathering, Herr Dubbs, is noteworthy. He contrasts the position of Italy with that of the federal common wealth of Switzerland. "They have a banner of tricolour beyond the Alps—There are Germans, Italians and French in the Peninsula; but they cannot amalgamate. The German, the French, and the Italian elements exist in our own republic, the three languages are spoken, but our cantons are of one mind in upholding free institutions. Whatever may be the rule in France or Austria, or Lombardy, our sympathies are Swiss alone." The drift of this is to reprobate the Austrian Sunderbund feeling in Friburg and part of the small cantons, the Carbonari tendency of Tessino, and the French ultra-democratic party in Geneva.

I note a letter of some value from the Swiss Consul at Edinburgh to the Editor of the Scotsman. He affirms on data known to himself, that many of the Perugia housebreakers and womenslayers are actually Savoyards, deserters from the Crown of Victor Emmanuel. An immense amount of ignorance and fanaticism lurks on the north declivity of the Alps, and it would be a riddance to Piedmont if this territory, which speaks a mongrel French, were fairly incorporated with France, as its only change of civilisation. The Savoy deputies at Turin are a regular nuisance.

The Italian regiments brought back from the scene of action, to garrison Ulm, are giving alarm to the Confederation. At Rosenheim (7th July) 28 deserters from the Sigismond Regiment effected their escape, and shots were interchanged between them and their pursuers at Windhausen. Sixteen were caught, according to the *Munich Gazette*.

SIX O'CLOCK.—As the day wears on, and people have time to ponder on the new aspect of affairs, the alarm for the future of both Italy and France is on the increase. Profound discontent at this paltry result from the shedding of so much chivalrous blood on the plains of the Peninsula is openly expressed; and though the mere selfish and short-sighted portion of the community may hail this plaster to an ulcer requiring thorough excision, the thoughtful and the serious part of the public has sad misgivings.

THE FORTRESSES.

The *Constitutionnel*, after printing the telegram which announced peace, says:—

"Peschiera and Mantua form part of Lombardy, and are consequently ceded to the King of Sardinia."

This statement, however, is not given on authority.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, writing before the definite announcement of peace, alluding to the mobilisation of the federal army of Germany, and which will not have been arrested by the armistice, says:—

"For the rest, France is not only not disarming, but maritime preparatons especially are being continued with the utmost energy. Eight new vessels are either on the slips or are about to be laid down. Three of them are to be called the Magenta, the Marignon, and the Solferino."

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN ITALY.

(FROM THE TIMES' SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VERONA, July 5.—Last evening took place the funeral of General Burdina, who led a brigade of the First Corps at Magenta, and who was wounded by a cannon ball on the thigh. He was carried to Verona, where he gradually became weaker, and finally died. The funeral took place at 6 in the evening, and was accompanied by a regiment, half a batterry of artillery, and a host of Generals.

The sun still shone fiercely as the procession marched down the street leading from the Castel Vecchio to the Piazza Bra. As the sound of muffled drums rose in the air and announced its approach, the loungers before the *Caffe Militare* rose, and formed on the kerbstones. In front rode General Wetzler, in the full uniform of his rank, the light blue coat, gold and star-bespangled collar, and cocked hat with overhanging plumes of blue. A detachment of infantry, headed by the colonel of the regiment, followed. The men were as smart as the present state of the army permitted; they had green boughs in their hats, and marched with arms reversed; their gray linen coats, moistened by perspiration, showed the great heat of the day. Behind the first detachment of infantry came three six-pounders; next, a soldier carrying a high silver cross, and then a small car driven by soldiers riding black horses. Upon the bier were the coat, sword, and hat, and orders of the deceased General. In rear came the General's charger, and behind it a figure in black armour, symbolical in every Austrian military funeral of grief. The remainder of the infantry followed, and the procession was closed by the generals, colonels, officers, and friends of the deceased. The procession turned out of the Piazza Bra up the Corsa Rosa Nova, and passed out of the city by the beautiful gate of its extremity.

To-day no chance has occurred in our situation. At 9 o'clock the Emperor rode out with his Staff to receive the battalion of Vienna volunteers, which left the capital a short time ago. He was received with great demonstration of loyalty by the battalion which is very picturesquely dressed, and is remarkable for the head dress, which is the Tyrolese steeple hat, having a short black feather in the band. Several battalions of volunteer riflemen similar to this Vienna corps are on their way to the army. A regiment of volunteer hussars is also expected shortly from Hungary.

The heat to-day is overpowering; Reaumur's [illegible] shade. One can scarcely wonder at the inactivity of the allies under such a terrible sun. Still the battle of Custoza was fought in 28 degrees, and Indian officers can tell what the temperature was in their tents after the battle of Jhansi.

ITALY.

The *Siecle* comments on the peace as follows;—

"Two hypotheses had been proposed; either Italy was to be free, from the Alps to the Adriatic, or Austria was to dominate over the whole of the Peninsula. France rose, took up arms, gained victories; and no sacrifice was spared our glorious country for the success of the first hypothesis.

"Italy then will be free, according to the engagements contracted in the presence of the whole world, free from the Alps to the Adriatic. When we passed the Mincio, and when our victorious legions began the sieges of Verona, Peschiera, and Mantua, the partisans of the policy of the concessions got alarmed. They spoke about an independent Archduke at Venice, and some sort of Germanic combination for the occupation of the fortresses and the famous quadrangle. But the object of the war would not be attained if Austria had a single foot in Italy, even by proxy, and if the fortresses on the Mincio and the Adige were not Italian. Can the keys of Lombardy and of Italy be confided to any but Italians?

"What we are enabled to tell the adversaries of the war in Italy, the political speculators of the morrow, is, that outside the programme (the Emperor's) announced at the opening of the campaign all seems to us a falsehood—and all must be false. Let but a single Austrian soldier remain in Italy—but the minutest Austrian influence there abide, and we shall have to begin everything again in a few years. The invincible courage of our soldiers, their generous blood will have been shed in vain. History teaches us how Austria acts in matters of domination. Therefore, *no Austria, no Austrian influence in Italy*—such, in our opinion, which, thank Heaven, has many adherents, is the strict execution of the French programme.

"The corollary of this programme is the complete expulsion of all those petty Princes who, since 1815, were in permanent complicity with Austria for the absorption of Italy. If a single one of them be tolerated, it is evident that his State would become the centre of the counter-revolution—not only Italian, but even European."

SARDINIA.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a decree issued by Prince Eugene of Savoy, and dated Turin, 5th (two days before the armistice), by which a war tax amounting to one-tenth of all taxes paid on real property, trade licences, public and private conveyances, mortmain property, the Customs' Dues, salt, gunpowder, stamped paper, mortgage inscriptions, potable liquors, &c., is imposed both on the old and new provinces of the kingdom. It is calculated that this measure, which naturally ceases to have effect after the conclusion of peace, will produce 18,000,000f.

Letters from Turin state that the news of the suspension of hostilities produced in that city an impression not less profound than in Paris. There, as in the French capital, hopes were entertained that this first step would lead to an arrangement calculated to satisfy Italy and Sardinia, and the departure of Count Cavour for head-quarters appeared to confirm these hopes.

M letter from Monzambano of the 6th says:—

"Count de Robilant, orderly officer of the King of Sardinia, and Captain of the Artillery, was sent yesterday to Verona to accompany an Austrian officer who had had a leg amputated, and who had expressed a wish to be sent to that place. Count de Robilant was the bearer of a letter from the King to the Commandant of the Austrian troops at Verona, in which his Majesty expressed a wish for an exchange of such prisoners as might apply for it. The Emperor of Austria acceded to the request of the King of Sardinia, and arrangements are about to be made for carrying the exchange into operation. During the last two days the heat here has been almost insupportable, but the health of the troops is excellent. Their commanding officers take every possible care of them. Since the day before yesterday they have had additional coffee and a supply of vinegar served out, so that they will no longer have to drink pure water, which is not without danger at this season and at this place."

PROTEST OF THE REGENT OF PARMA.

The Duchess Regent of Parma has published a protest from her retreat in Switzerland, against the violations of the rights of her son Robert I.:—

"The events which have taken place in the States of our House, first at Pontremoli, then in the capital, and lastly at Piacenza, are violations of the rights of our son, the Duke of Parma, Robert I., and we cannot refrain from protesting in a public and solemn manner, as we do by this document, against the acts of rebellion committed by the municipalities of Parma, Piacenza, and Pontremoli in speaking in the name of the people, in arrogating to themselves the right of releasing them from the obedience they owe to the Duke as his subjects, and in proclaiming the incorporation of the country with the kingdom of Piedmont.

We moreover protest against the proceeding of the Piedmontese government, first in the province of Pontremoli, and afterwards in other parts of the country, seeing that that government has, on the one hand, excited and supported the revolution, and on the other has, contrary to all right, and to the stipulations of European treaties in general, and of special treaties with Piedmont in particular, accepted the delivery made to it of the Duchy of Parma, and that without any provocation or legitimate cause of war. At the same time we reject any argument which may be invoked as a motive or pretext *de lege* or *de facto* to render us jointly responsible with Austria for the acts of that power towards Piedmont when the former started from the fortress of Piacenza.

We also protest against all those who, in the course of political vicissitudes, have made or may make any attack whatever against the rights of our son—rights which we declare by the present document to maintain intact and all in their integrity.

We further protest and declare that we consider as null and void all the acts which may be done, in the States of Parma against the rights of our well-beloved son. We protest likewise against the consequences of these acts, reserving to ourselves at any time whatever, and by legal means, to re-establish the before-mentioned rights.

We make this solemn protest in the presence of God and man. We protest not only in the interest of our son, but also in that of his subjects, and we desire that our protest be made known to the powers on whom the public law of Europe reposes. We appeal to those powers with the fullest confidence that in their enlightened justice, in the interest of the inviolability of the rights of sovereigns and of States, and in their magnanimity they will take to heart and effectually support the cause of the young orphan sovereign of Parma.

Given at Saint Gall, in Switzerland, the 20th June.

LOUISA."

CARRICK ASSIZES.—JULY 13.

Baron Greene took his seat in the Crown Court at five o'clock precisely, and proceeded to swear in the following Grand Jury:—Hugh Montgomery, Esq., Foreman; William Johnston, Francis Latouche, Esqrs.; Col. John G. Whyte; Richard Reynolds Payton, Arthur Loftus Tottenham, Hugh O'Brien, John M. Clements, Pierce Simpson, John R. Dickson, Edward Maguire, Arthur J. V. L. Birchall, John Johnson, William Lawder, Archibald Godley, John F. Tottenham, John Kane, Joshua Kell, George H. Lestrange, Esqrs.; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cox; Michael Fitzgerald, Randal Slack, and Edward Wright, Esqrs.

Baron Greene congratulated the gentlemen of the grand jury on the very peaceable condition of their county, and said it was not necessary for him to detain them with many observations. There were only four or five cases on the calendar, and these were not of a serious character; he would therefore permit them at once to retire for the purpose of discharging their fiscal business.

Mr. West, Q.C., applied under the 14th sec., that the judge would apportion a presentment for £20, granted to a Mr. Frazer, for the malicious destruction of his sheep. It appeared that the sheep were killed in the County of Sligo, after having been taken from the Co. of Leitrim, where the claimant lived.

Rule Accordingly.

Mr. Carleton, on behalf of a Cess Payer, of the County of Sligo, oppposed the application on the ground that the judge had no power to direct judgment as required by the Co. of Sligo, and argued that the grand jury of the Co Sligo was the tribunal to impose the punishment.

Baron Green concurred in the view, but said that was easily set right by giving his certification under the act.

Mr. Frazer the claimant, examined by Mr. Carleton—I took a farm in the County Leitrim, and received a threatening letter posted from Sligo, requiring me to give up that farm, I was threatened about a fortnight after I took the Farm. I took it from Mr. Powell. It is Glebe land, and I purchased his life interest in the land. I hold no other farm in the county, but I do in Sligo. I never received a threatening notice in Sligo, I found the sheep dead in the county Sligo, within a quarter of a mile of the boundary. There was competition for the Farm.

Baron Greene, was of the opinion that as these were facts, which told strongly in favor of both counties, the fairest way would be to apportion the amount equally. The evidence did not preponderate on either side to such an extent, as to establish that the inquiry had been done by persons living in either county.

A similar rule was made in the next presentment, which was for the malicous injury of a mare.

DROGHEDA ASSIZES.

The following gentlemen were on Tuesday sworn on the Grand Jury by Patrick James Byrne, Esq., Clerk [illegible] Esq., High Sheriff, and Edward [illegible], Esq., Sub-Sheriff:—

Thomas Carty Esq., foreman; James Mathews, John Chadwick, Peter Verdon, Thomas Hammond, Peter M'Evoy, Patrick Casey, William Boylan, John Rowland, George Knaggs, Bernard Kelly, Anthony Keappock, Robert Henry Skelly, James Jeffers, Patrick Byrne, of Dyer-street; John O'Neill, Robert Elwood Ellis, Patrick Byrne of West-street; Robert Bedford Daly, John Kelly, Valerius Skipton Crofton, John Mackey, and Robert Cathcart, Esqrs.

The High Sheriff has to incur the expense of £5 5s. to pay for white and gold gloves to present to the Crown Judge, the Lord Chief Baron, there being no criminal case for trial, neither was there any at the Quarter Sessions.—*Louth Advertiser*.

LOUTH ASSIZES.

The Grand Jury was sworn on Thursday for fiscal business, and the commission will be opened to-day (Friday). There is but one custody case for trial. There are five bail cases of a trivial nature. James M'Cann, late school-master in the County Jail, is to be tried for having in his possession a written copy of the oath taken by members of the Phœnix Society. The prisoner's statement is, that he copied the oath from a newspaper, from curiosity to have such a document. There will be a few comparatively unimportant records for trial.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

GRAND JURY—Sir James Power, Bart., foreman; Robert L. Boyne, Harry Alock, John T. R. Colclough, Mathew Beauman, W. J. Blacker. Esqrs.; Captain Beatty, Major Harvey; John Maher, George Le Hunte, Esqrs.; Lord Henry Loftus; Sir J. Wolsley, John E. Redmond, E. J. Irvine, Charles A. Walker, A. J. Cliffe, Esqrs.; Colonel Hutton; Isaac W. Bryan, James Howlin, W. R. Farmar, George P. Pigott, A. Guinness, and William Bolton, Esqrs.

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Justice of Appeal and the Lord Chancellor.)

In the matter of the estate of Joseph George Smith, owner; *Exparte*, John Eyre, petitioner.

This was an appeal from an order of Judge Longfield. In the year 1853, it appeared the estate which is situate near Roscrea had been sold. Lot No. 1, called Air-hill, was purchased by a committee of *Sacre Cœur* nuns, whose convent is situate thereon; and the second lot was bought by Mr. John Smith, son of the late owner.

Mr. Smith's interest was sold in 1858 for payment of incumbrances. The petition which was presented by the superioress of the convent, stated that it was then discovered a portion of the land conveyed to the nuns under the conveyance to them was proposed to be sold as part of Mr. Smith's property. An application was made to Judge Longfield, who, in an order, dated 19th February last, decided that one rood and fifteen perches of the portion of the land they held had passed into the possession of Mr. Smith, under the conveyance, and that the owners of the conventual establishment erected upon it should pay an annual rent of £6 5s. for it. From that order of Judge Longfield the present appeal was brought. The principal question in the case turned on the terms of two leases of the estate, one made in 1789, and the other in 1812, as well as the description in the rental, on the occasion of the sale in 1853, and the deed of conveyance. The owners of the convent erected on the particular plot in question, stated they understood the lot had been purchased, which they had continued in possession of without any question being raised as to their right until 1858.

The court affirmed the decision of Judge Longfield, without costs.

Counsel for petitioner—Mr. Daniel Sherlock, Q.C., and Mr. Lawless. Solicitor—Mr. P. J. Blake. For the respondent—Mr. Frederick Walshe, Q.C.; Mr. S. Ferguson, Q.C., and Mr. Richards. Solicitor—Mr. Eyre.

Estate of Hamilton, owner and petitioner.

The appellant in this case (Mr. Hutwaith) was the representative of a Mr. Garbois, from whom the owner of the estate borrowed £350, and to whom on the 5th July, 1853, he gave a letter stating that he had given a promissory note as security for the amount, and as an additional security he would deposit certain leases of premises with Mr. Garbois, which he owned in Lennox-street: the lease and letter were accordingly deposited with Mr. Garbois, and subsequent to his demise, passed by the present appellant. It appeared that in the year 1846, Mr. Hamilton filed a petition for the sale of his property, and after the sale returned the premises in Lennox-street, as chargeable with the demand of the appellant. An objection to the schedule was lodged by a Mr. T. Hamilton, who alleged a judgment obtained by him in 1855, and registered as mortgage against portions of Mr. Hamilton's property in hue question as well as other portions on which he claimed priority over the previous letter, which was unregistered. The court below gave priority to the registered mortgage, and from that decision the present appeal was brought.

Their lordships reserved judgment.

Mr. May appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Berkeley, Q.C., on the other side.

The Chancellor intimated in a formal manner to Mr. Sergeant O'Hagan, Q.C., that it had pleased her Majesty to appoint him Sergeant-at-law.

ORDER IN CHANCERY.

An order in the matter of suitors in the Court of Chancery has been issued to the effect, that the books of the Accountant-General of the court shall be closed from Wednesday the 24th of August next, to Friday, the 28th October following, for the purpose of comparing and adjusting the accounts of the suitors with the books kept in the Bank of Ireland; that during that time no draft for money, or certificate for any effects under the direction of the court shall be signed or delivered out by the Accountant General or any stock or annuities accepted or transferred by him relating to the suitors of the court; that no purchase, sale, or transfer be made by the Accountant General unless the order, request, or registrar's certificate be left at the office of the Accountant General on or before Thursday the 18th of August next; and that no order for the payment of any money out of the cash which may be then in court shall be received at the office of the Accountant General after Saturday the 20th August next.

ROLLS COURT.—JULY 14.

The Ven. James Saurin and Rev. James Wynne v. John Colgan and others.

In this case Mr. J. Scott had been appointed sequestrator over the glebe, and tithes of the Rev. James Wynne, at Moira, near Belfast, and received thereof a sum of £101. In February last a decree had been pronounced, directing him to invest that sum to the credit of the cause. When the order was made he was represented in court by counsel and solicitor, but had not been served with the decree until Tuesday last, in consequence of the necessity of an amendment in the document.

Mr. M'Carthy now applied that Mr. Scott be directed to lodge the sum in court, together with two sums of £83, and £10 11s., which had been received by him since the granting of the order.

Mr. Close said his client was perfectly willing to follow any direction which the court should be pleased to make.

His Honor said he was clearly of opinion that the sequestrator had acted in a most improper manner in having disobeyed the order of the court. It mattered not that he had not been served with it, for he was aware of its existence, and, having been represented in court by counsel when it was made. He (Master of the Rolls) would order the money to be vested, and the sequestrator to lodge an account within the fortnight.

RECORDER'S COURT—JUNE 14.

The Right Hon. the recorder resumed the trial of prisoners and traversers yesterday in the Court House, Green-street.

Alleged Robbery.—Michael Wynne, Patrick Breen, Edward M'Gillegan, Michael Breen, Patrick Troy, and Patrick Oats were indicted for stealing 2s. 6d. from John Feeney.

Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., prosecuted on the part of the Crown.

Mr. J. A. Curran and Mr. E. A. Ennis appeared for the prisoners.

A man named John Feeney, a tailor, deposed that he resided at Walting-street, and on the night of Saturday, the 21st May his wife went to market, subseqnently went out after her, and met her at Barrack-bridge. While speaking to his wife he saw the prisoners, with some other young men, standing on the bridge; was about handing 2s. 6d. to his wife, when the prisoner Breen laid hold of him by the throat and took the money from him; the other prisoners then, with the exception of Troy, followed him, kicking, and otherwise ill using him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—Did not go for the police that night, and was not drunk; heard of Mr. Little who was murdered at the Broadstone Terminus. Did you ever hear that a gentleman named Harrington was three days in custody, charged with having murdered Mr. Little? For certain I did. Who swore he murdered Mr. Little? Did I swear it? Who swore it, I ask you? did you ever hear any one swear it? Never to my knowledge. Did you ever hear any one say Mr. Harrington was the murderer? He was taken on suspicion. Who swore against him? I did not—my wife was compelled to go. Did your wife tell you anything about it? Not in any form. Before the murder of Mr. Little I worked for the police, but not since that occurrence.

Catherine Sweeny, wife of the last witness, examined—I went by the name of Feeny formerly, and sold old clothes in Mary's Lane; never kept a house of ill-fame; would not in the least be insulted by having such a question put to me; I swore against Mr. Harrington in the murder case at the Broad-stone; Mr. Harrington's servant and I were talking about the murder and what we said on the occasion I communicated to the police; I have been three times an approver in this case; was out drinking with the prisoner Troy a fortnight ago.

Mr. Walshe, Q.C., stated he was ready to give up the case of robbery against the traversers, but there was a second count in the indictment for a common assault.

The traversers were then acquitted of the charge of robbery, and were indicted for the assault. The evidence against the accused was repeated. [illegible] the case as being one got up for the purpose of obtaining money. The prosecutors were notorious informers, he said, seeking to renew the trade of Delahunt by receiving false informations against parties.

Police-constable Malone, 39 A, and Acting Inspector Darcy gave evidence to the effect that from what they knew of the character of the prosecutors they were unworthy of credit on their oaths.

The jury acquitted the traversers.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE.—JULY 14.

ASSAULT—A woman named Sarah Butler was charged by Mary Horan with a violent assault.

It appeared that the prisoner who was rather partial to stimulants proceeded to the complainant's house, and requested to be favored with a modicum of whiskey, for medicinal purposes, which request however was at once refused, whereupon Sarah Butler commenced a series of gymnastic exercises upon Horan by striking her repeatedly with her crutch.

The Magistrates sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment.

Harriet Byrne was remanded on a charge of stealing several pieces of sole leather from the shop of Denis M'Kee, 33 Back Lane. It appeared from the evidence of a servant woman in the employment of the latter that the prisoner had been continually in the habit of purchasing leather from the above house, and from a variety of circumstances, a suspicion arose as to her honesty, and a watch having been set upon her, she was observed when last she entered the shop to slip the stolen articles, produced into her apron from off the counter.

A man named Hugh M'Cutcheon, was remanded on a charge of having the unlawful possession of a silver watch, and gold albert chain, for which he was unable satisfactorily to account.

Mary Anne Byrne was sent for trial to the City Sessions, the following charge having been proved against her. It appeared that on the 23d June last the prisoner entered the shop of Mr. Adam Fergus, South Great Georges-street, with the intention of purchasing a bonnet, the price of which was 9s., and having obtained the required article she directed the bill to be charged against her mother, who was in the habit of running accounts there. Mary Byrne, the mother of the prisoner, stated that she had never authorised her to make such a purchase, and that she was in possession of the bonnet for a considerable time previous to her being made aware of the circumstance.

Sent for trial to the city sessions.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual Weekly Meeting of the Guardians of the above Union was held, Yesterday, at the Work-house, James's-street.

SIR ROBERT SHAW, BART., in the Chair.

The other Guardians present were John O'Donnell, D.V.C.; Edward Lawless, Cornelius Shannon; W. B. Fottrell, W. Beasly, Andrew Rogers, George G. Place, J.P., Dr. Wall, D. P. Ryan, J. P., Thomas F. Colbeck, J.P., Simon Ledwidge, J. P., John Prescott, Pat. Whelan, John Byrne, and Alderman Dowling.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Remaining in the house on previous Saturday, as per last return, 2,048; admitted during the week, 94; born, 2; died, 4; discharged, during the week, 100; remaining on the 9th of July, 1859, 2,040.

After transacting the usual routine business, the Board adjourned.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON ON THE OCCUPATION OF LONDON.—"There are," says the Duke, "not less than twelve great roads leading from Brighton upon London; and the French army must be much altered since the time at which I was better acquainted with it, if there are not now belonging to it forty chief major generals capable of sitting down and ordering the march to the coast of 40,000 men; their embarkation, with their horses and artillery, at the several French ports on the coast, their disembarkation at named points on the English coast, and of the cavalry and artillery in named ports or mouths of rivers; and the assembling at named points of the several columns, and the march of these from stage to stage to London. Let any man examine our maps and road-books, consider of the matter, and judge for himself. I know of no mode of resistance, much less of protection, from this danger, excepting by an army in the field capable of meeting and contending with so formidable an enemy, aided by all the means of fortification, which experience in war and science can suggest." The duke then advises the formation of a militia force of 150,000 men. "This," he adds, "with an augmentation of the regular army, which would not cost £400,000, would put the country on its legs, with respect to personal force, and I would engage for its defence, old as I am." "I shall be deemed fool-hardy," he continues, in engaging for the defence of the Empire with an army composed of such a force of militia. I may be so, I confess it! I should infinitely prefer, and should feel more confidence in an army of regular troops, but I know that I shall not have these; I may have the others. This is my view of our danger and our resources."

ARREST OF THREE AGRARIAN OFFENDERS.

We lately stated that on the 12th of June, the house of James Condron, at Lumpcloon, in this county, was attacked by an organized and armed party of 15 or 16 men, who fired shots which wounded Condron and his son. We have now only space or time to state that through the efficient exertions of Mr. Sub-Inspector Croghan, of Ferbane, three men named John Kelly, Peter Kelly, and Joseph Scott, were last night arrested at Rahan by him and a party of constabulary. They were this day brought up at Ferbane, for private examination, before John Gilbert King, D.L., J. D. Lauder, and Thos. Brereton, R.M., Esqrs. The prisoners were fully identified as being the party by whom this audacious ribbon outrage was perpetrated. One of the prisoners is ascertained to have been the Captain of that gang of ribbonmen, which has so long infested that district. The three men were fully committed for trial at the ensuing assizes. Mr. Croghan is entitled to a higher credit for the zeal, skill, and diligence with which he has traced out and accomplished the arrest of those prisoners, an occurrence which will much contribute to tranquillize that disturbed part of the country.—*King's County Chronicle*.

GARIBALDI A SCOTCHMAN.—A Mr. John Sinclair, while on an angling excursion on the banks of the Allan, hooked an old pensioner of the 42nd, and forthwith writes to the *Glasgow Bulletin* an account of his day's sport, as follows:—"In my rambles I neared Greenloaning, where I met an old man—by name James Anderson, pensioner, late of the 42nd Highlanders—and a most intelligent old man I found him to be. After the weather, the next great topic of the day was the war. He said, as most others do, that Garibaldi was the hero of this war; and, with laughing face, exclaimed, 'Faith, we may be proud of him! I kent his faither and grandfaither baith.' Of course I questioned him about him, when he related the following:—'His grandfather, auld James Garrow, was a shoemaker at the auld brig o' Stirling, who often mended my shoes; and his son—Baldie—listed in our regiment, was present at mony a hard battle along wi' mysel', got a severe wound at Toulouse, and, under the care of a pretty italian girl, a servant in a noble family, got quite recovered from the bullet wound, but not so easy of the wound made by her dark eyes. In short, they were married, and had one child. Ere I left France, he went along with the family to Italy. They could never call him Baldie Garrow, but Garibaldie, and his son, I am certain, is the present great commander.' On my return to Stirling, in the evening, I made strict inquiry, and found there are still a great many families of the name of Garrow."

STEAM FIRE ENGINE FOR LONDON STREETS.—A trial of Shand & Mason's steam fire-engine took place at the South Kensington Museum, in the presence of several scientific gentlemen, amongst whom were Mr. Dilke, Mr. Cole, Captain Fowk, Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, &c. This patent steam fire engine is intended to combine all the useful properties of the London brigade engine with the application of steam power, without the aid of manual labour. It is mounted on high wheels, and contains all the apparatus of the ordinary brigade engine. The extreme outside dimensions are:—Length, 12 feet 6 inches; width, 6 feet 6 inches; height without the chimney, 8 feet 2 inches. The total weight, including everything necessary to be carried and used at fires, even the coke bunkers, is only 1,632lbs., and the weight of water not more than 400lbs. This engine is the second that has been made, the first being made for the Emperor of Russia, and is considerably lighter, but at the same time more powerful than the first made. The steam cylinders and pumps are formed entirely of gun metal, and the valves of India rubber, as in the steam floating engines. The execution performed by this engine was equal to three ordinary brigade engines. The trial lasted an hour and a half. From the opinions expressed by the representatives of the different fire insurance companies, there is no doubt but several of these engines will be speedily employed at the London fires.

SQUABBLE ABOUT A PORTRAIT.—A curious trial took place this week touching a matter of taste and skill in art. An admiring husband commissions a portrait of a beloved wife. The price is not such as Lawrence and Reynolds received or Sir John Watson Gordon, or Mr. Frank Grant would now ask, for it was only 3l. 10s. The artist engaged was Mr. Brown, the sitter was Mrs. Tennant. The lady chose her own posture and air, the artist selected his own colours, and went at once to work. How many sittings Mr. Browne required, and Mrs. Tennant conceded, did not transpire. Five, at least, we suspect; but all to no purpose, for when the picture is sent home the Ruskins of the vintage declare, unhesitatingly, "it isn't a bit like." A female critic went so far as to say that the picture represented "a twenty-stone woman." This adverse criticism determined Mr. Tennent's course—he would not keep the picture, and he would not pay the balance. Poor Vandyck Brown appeals to compasses in vain; and, lastly, to law, and equally in vain. The portrait is produced in court. Mrs. Tenant appears in court—assumes the attitude in which she sat, and asks a sensible English judge and a sensible English jury to decide: "Is this a likeness of me? Is this fairly worth seventy shillings? Is it the picture which an admiring husband should hang up in his happy home of a loving, devoted, and (modestly said) not unhandsome wife?" Mrs. Tenant complained that the painter had given her a kind of infantine mous- [illegible] is only a Rembrandt shadow." The jury now became a Hanging Committee of the Royal Academy—glancing from nature to art and from art back to nature. Mrs. Tenant looked her very best. She was animated—the canvass was inanimate. It was easy to see—so the jury thought—that Vandyck; and Brown was not Vandyck; and Brown the portrait painter of the engaging Mrs. Tenant, lost his case, and the balance he laid claim to. Brown, of course, got back his picture (it was returned on his hands) and may—if in anger—make a public house sign of Mrs. Tenant's Lit-Kat.—*Illustrated News*.

LOSSES IN GREAT BATTLES.—The *Military Gazette* of Vienna makes the following comparisons of the forces engaged in the battle of Solferino and in former great battles:—"At the late battle there were more than 300,000 soldiers in the field, and the losses must have amounted to at least from 30,000 to 37,000. At the battle of Leipsic, which lasted for three days, the 330,000 allies had against them 260,000 French; the latter lost 33,000 prisoners and 45,000 killed and wounded, and the former 48,000 killed and wounded After Leipsic, the most sanguinary battle was that of Moscow, on the 7th of September, 1812. The Russians had 130,000 men and 600 pieces of cannon, the French 134,000 men and 587 cannons: the former lost 51,000 and the latter 50,000; the losses were therefore 40 per cent. At Badajoz, on the 21st May, 1813, there were 110,000 Russians and Prussians opposed to 150,000 French: the latter lost 20,000 men and the allies 15,000, and not a single cannon. At Wagram, on the 5th and 6th July, 1809, we had 137,000 men and Napoleon 170,000; we lost 20,000 and the enemy 22,000 At Esling we were 75,000 against 85,000; we had 20,000 killed and wounded, the enemy 13,000 killed, but he left in our hands 3,000 prisoners, and was obliged to send 30,000 to Vienna to have their wounds attended to, so that out of the 160,000 men engaged about one-half were put *hors de combat*. At Austerlitz there were 70,300 French, as many Russians, and 13,000 Austrians; the losses were 21,000 Russians with 160 pieces of cannon, 5,800 Austrians, and 10,000 French. At Jena, there were 142,000 French against 150,000 Prussians. At Waterloo there were 170,000 men, of whom 70,000 were French, who lost 25,000 men and 250 cannon, whilst the allies lost 31,000 men. On an average the losses in all these battles, amounted to from 20 to 25 per cent., whilst in the late battle they did not exceed 15 per cent.

The difference between the French and English military systems is shown in the following passage:—

French Military.—"As I walked through the picturesque streets towards the river, I observed that several well-dressed groups were converging towards one point. To this I directed my course too, and after crossing a bridge near the gate in Stereograph, No. 63, and ascending a number of terrace grounds, called, I believe, the Garenne, or Warren, where the 57th regiment of the line was going through its evolutions before the General of the district, who was staying at the same hotel as I. After manœuvering some time the men piled arms and fell out of the ranks, when the band played some opera airs in a style of which we, in England, can form no conception. It was in the most perfect tune and time, and so light and graceful, I was quite enchanted. I observed, too, that the officers and men treated each other with much more familiarity than is permitted in our army. They lighted their cigars and pipes, as the case might be, and formed groups close to each other, talking and laughing without the slightest restraint. This arises, partly, no doubt, from the peculiarities of national character, but partly also from the different modes of raising the army in the two nations. Where men are obtained by voluntary recruiting none but the lowest will enlist; whereas the conscription siezes impartially upon all classes, and many a poor gentleman finds himself obliged to shoulder a musket, with a tolerable prospect, however, of obtaining a commission after a reasonable time. There is not, therefore, in the French service that almost impassable gulf which separates the officers from the men as in ours. As far as the army itself is concerned, there can be no doubt that the French system is the best. It makes the profession of a soldier more popular among a higher class than with us. But it would be an evil day indeed for England when war and a standing army came to be considered a means to an end; with the French it is the end itself. Military glory and the foolish pomp and parades of war, are dear to the people's souls; and for these mischievous toys they sacrifice rational liberty."—*Jephson*.

THE SONS OF KOSSUTH.—In the list of students at the University College London, who on Saturday last, received at the hands of a no less distinguished personage than the Premier of Great Britain, Lord Palmerston, we find the names of the two sons of the ex-Governor of Hungary. While he is, or is about to be, upon the field, seeking the independence of his country, his sons have been winning laurels in the more peaceable departments of architecture, natural philosophy, and astronomy, and civil engineering. It says not a little for these young strangers, that in a competition with upwards of two hundred students, they should have succeeded in gaining so honorable a position, and quite as much credit is due to their sire that in all his adversities he has adhered so religiously to the duty of a parent, and has placed his sons at least on the right road to honorable independence.—*Glasgow Commonwealth*.

A BRETON PARSONAGE.—At about half-past three I arrived at the bourg or village of Lanleff, and was disappointed to see a staring new church crowning the gentle eminence on which the town stands. I enquired for the Temple, as it is called, but the peasants could not speak French. While I was in this dilemma, my eye fell upon a picturesque thatched cottage, covered with vines and enclosed within a garden wall. It was the presbytére, or parsonage. "Shall I knock at the gate? No; the parson is probably bigoted and narrow-minded, ignorant of everything but crabbed school divinity and casuistry. Besides, what should I think if a Frenchman, travelling with a knapsack on his back, were to knock at my parsonage, I am afraid I should look rather suspiciously at him But it is half past three. There is no inn, and I have walked about 11 miles without tasting anything but my cup of coffee at eight this morning. The parson may possibly be a good fellow after all. I will e'en chance it." So I knocked at the gate. It was opened for me by a hag, who, on my asking for M. l'abbe, ushered me through a neat garden into the kitchen. At first I was prevented from seeing anything, by the clouds of tobacco smoke which filled the upper air. But presently, as my eyes became accustomed in the reeky atmosphere, I distinguished M. l'abbe himself, seated on the table, smoking his afternoon pipe. He was a short stout, man, of about fifty, dressed in cassocks, bands, and cassocks hat, and so I looked, at his good natured face, I augured well for my reception. After we had taken off our hats to each other in due form, I opened my mission. I was a tourist, come to see the celebrated Temple Church, which I had heard was in his parish, and I should feel obliged if he would kindly give me some information respecting it, or any other curiosity in his neighbourhood. He did not, naturally, seem very communicative, at first, but after talking about antiquities in general, in which he seemed to feel some interest, and offering me a pinch of snuff, he went up stairs to his study for a book upon the subject; and then I perceived, for the first time, that he wore sabots or wooden shoes. I had heard of "a poet en pantoufles," but never of an "abbé en sabots." On his return with the book, he excused himself for not offering me refreshments on the plea that he had dined, and that he, in company with twenty of his parishioners, were going that night to St. Brieux, to present an address to the Emperor. This was sorry news for me, but I was obliged to make the best of it, and we walked out together to visit the Temble.—*Jephson's Brittany*.

A HOTEL IN BRITTANY.—The village of Carnac is a small place, but the little inn, dignified by the name of the "Hotel du Commerce," is clean, and the fare good. I felt rather tired and not very well, and seeing that the hostess was a nice motherly-looking woman, I called her into my counsels as to what I should have for supper. She immediately suggested a soupe au lait, the very thing for a weary traveller who feels faint and yet cannot eat; and I found that, as the French say, "L'appetit vient en mangeant." I mention this as a hint, which may be useful to travellers. But the widow Gildas, for such as I afterwards learned, was my hostess's name—thought that a little conversation might also be of use to me after setting down the dessert, began to let me into some of her personal history, partly, no doubt, in expectation that her confidence would produce a similar disclosure on my part. She was tall and well favoured, with a precise mouth, out of which issued a sweet voice, tuned to a key of gentle and pious resignature. The description of the Prioresse in the Canterbury Tales might have been written for her. She "of hire smiling was ful simple and coy; hire mouth was smal, and thereto softe and reed." She was also "ful pleasant and amyable of port, and peyned hire to counterfeite cheere of court, and been estattiche of manesse." Throughout the house there reigned an air of piety. The chimney ornaments were little altars; beside the bed was a prie-dieu; and the pictures on the walls were saints, with extracts from pious chansons underneath. All this was explained when Madame Gildas told me, on my saying that I had just visited the Chartreuse, that her father had been among the unfortunate royalists, shot on the Champ des Martyrs, and that her grandmother was one of the most zealous of those who, in the first Revolution, had harboured the persecuted clergy, and arranged the midnight meetings on the ocean, when the people, like the early Christians in the catacombs, worshipped God with death and torture staring them in the face. It was in these bays and creeks and which I had passed in the morning, that, when the ministers of religion were hunted down, when not even a barn was to be found in which it was safe to worship God, when French soldiers occupied every village, and no clergyman might invoke a blessing on the union of the bride and bridegroom, or admit the newly-born infant into the fellowship of Christ's religion, the zeal of the people and their clergy bade defiance to the iniquitous law of the State.—*Jephson's Brittany*

THE AMERICAN LADIES AND THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—How much better do the ladies manage their affairs than the gentlemen! How the gentlemen, who had charge of the Atlantic telegraph wire botched that business we all know. The poor cable just muttered a few faint words in the ear of the Queen, and was then dumb. But the ladies—when *they* have wire that must cross the Atlantic, there is no break-down. All is success. The women of America keep our English wiredrawers at work from day to day and year to year, and import thousands of miles of the manufactured article—every [illegible] unbroken. A Birmingham drawer, when waited upon by a north-countryman, the other day, shook his head at an order for wire. His hands, he said, were full. He had an endless order on his books for the supply of 20 tons (!) a week to our American sisters for crinoline! He was draw, drawing, all the week long; and the inexorable cry came across the ocean, "More, more!" He had made as much wire for the women of America as would spin we know not how many Atlantic cables, and leave a sufficient surplus for a telegraph communication from the North to the South Pole, and from the Rocky Monntains to the Windmill Hills; and, still, the rage of the ladies for steel armour was unappeased—the circles of fashion were endless as our little orb, even if wholly made of iron, may be reeled off into wire, and the acutest of lawyers be puzzled to find us a *locus standi*.—*Gateshead Observer*.

DEATH OF THE FATHER OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—Dr. Winterbottom, the father of the medical profession, his name being first in the new Medical Register, died at Westroe, near South Shields, on Friday, in the 95th year of his age. Dr. Winterbottom is also stated to have been the eldest living anti-slavery advocate in the kingdom. The principal part of Dr. Winterbottom's fortune goes to found a school for the education of young seamen belonging to the Tyne in nautical astronomy and navigation.

BIRTHS.

Cunninghame—July 6, at Gartnagrenach House, Argyleshire, the wife of Major-General D. Cunninghame, Indian Army, of a daughter.

Douglas—July 9, at Ballintrea House, the wife of William G. Douglas, R.N., of a daughter.

Gilpin—June 18, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Captain B. T. Gilpin, 62d regiment, of a daughter.

Greene—July 11, at Cappamurra, the wife of John Greene, Esq., of a daughter.

Haughton—July 10, at Pembroke-road, Carlow, the wife of J. Hancock Haughton, Esq., of a son.

Maclean—July 6, at the Parsonage, Drumbanagher, the wife of the Rev. C. L. Maclean, of a son.

Mathews—July 11, at Ballymena, the wife of John R. Mathews, Esq., Provincial Bank of Ireland, of a daughter.

Naughton—On the 27th May, on board the American ship Thornton, from Liverpool, for New York, the wife of Joseph Naughton, late of South Richmond-street, Dublin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Gardiner and Fitzgerald—July 7, at Killcoleman, Thomas Gardiner, Esq., Inland Revenue, to Ellen, only daughter of the late Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald, of Milltown.

Mackintosh and Shaw—July 12, at St. George's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Mr. Barton, Patrick Ross Mackintosh Esq., of Banbridge, to Sarah, only daughter of Mr. Robert Shaw, of Banbridge.

O'Brien and Rafferty—July 12, at Ratoath, by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, of All Hallows College, brother to the bridegroom, Joseph P. O'Brien, Esq., of Bonisstown House, co. Meath, to Nannie, daughter of T. Rafferty, Esq.

Satchell and Walsh—July 9, in London, Edward Satchell, Esq., of Sydenham, Kent, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Captain John Walsh, Royal Artillery, of St. Omer, France.

Taylor and Hewetson—On the 3rd instant, at St. James's Church, Toxteth-park, by the Rev. J. Dunkley, James Taylor, Esq., to Miss Barbara Hewetson.

DEATHS.

Greer—On the 2nd instant, at Drumorgan Cottage, county Armagh, in his 80th year, Lieutenant Alexander Greer. He entered the Antrim militia in the year 1799, and was through the Irish rebellion of that memorable period. He next volunteered into the 55th Regiment, and afterwards exchanged into the 6th from which he drew his half-pay on his retirement through ill-health. The late Earl of Gosford (then Viscount Achison) gave him a lieutenant's commission in the Armagh militia in the year 1805; but previous to that he was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to a commission in the Kilyman yeomanry, county Tyrone. He was the last but one alive of the officers of the old Armaghs.

Heenan—July 12, at Borrisokane, the beloved wife of A. Heenan, Esq., deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

Henderson—July 7, at Merchiston Park, Edinburgh, Commander James Henderson, Royal Navy, aged 65 years.

Hussey—July 12, at his residence, Westown, county Dublin, aged 71, Anthony Strong Hussey, Esq., D.L. and J.P.

M'Connell—May 21, of cholera, on board the ship Marseilles, of Belfast, at Calcutta, Mr. Thomas M'Connell, ship carpenter, late of Belfast, aged 32 years.

Whitehead—On Sunday last, the 10th instant, at his residence 49, Longwood-avenue, Mr. Arthur A. Whitehead, whose services for the lengthened period of six-and-twenty years are hereby duly acknowledged by Messrs. Bagot, Hutton, and Co.

Winterbottom—Recently at Westoe, near South Shields, in his 95th year, Dr. Winterbottom, the father of the medical profession, his name appearing first in the new medical register.

Wright—July 10, at Dargan-terrace, Henrietta, the wife of George Wright, Esq.

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